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CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

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The convention sketches are now ready. The volume is handsomely bound in cloth—price one dollar. Besides a sketch of each member of the convention, the book contains a portrait of President Jenkins, and the full vote of each senatorial district. It forms an excellent memorial of the convention. A limited number of copies has been printed, and orders will be filled as they come in.

THE HOMESTEAD REPORT

It Ought to be Plain or the People Will Complain.

Editor Constitution:—The report of the committee does not settle the question as to whether the interest secured for the family is a temporary one, or a fixed and clear title. It is true it does declare "There shall be exempt from levy and sale by virtue of any process whatever" the amount exempted. This would seem to accomplish that end; for if it can never be sold out of the family, it can remain in the family and be their property forever. This is good logic, for a man must have a good title to that which cannot be taken from him. The only right given to a creditor to reach the exempted property, is confined to such credits or claims as fall within the exceptions to-wit: "Taxes, purchase money for labor done thereon, &c." And it is true that the conclusion or specification of this class excludes all other claims or creditors, and thus it does seem that it is safe. But in reply to this let us consider the present law and the decisions of our highest tribunal upon it. The contribution of 1868 provides, "and no court or commissioned officer shall have jurisdiction or authority to enforce any judgment, draw or exemption against said property so set apart, exempt, &c." The bill reported has very much these same words, but it also has in the first section the strong words: "There shall be exempt from levy and sale" of the property of every head of a family, realty or personalty, or both in value in the aggregate sixteen hundred dollars.

There is this much of the property of every head of a family exempt from levy and sale. How long shall it be so? Always, or only during the life of the debtor? After his death, what is to be done with it? Shall it have no owner, or shall it belong to the family? If to the family, how long? Does it revert to the estate of the debtor or when the family is dissolved, or shall it be divided between all the children of the debtor at the death of the husband and wife, or the majority of the youngest child. The present law has been construed by the supreme court to protect the exempted property only during the life of the wife and the majority of the children, that the property then reverts to the debtor and is subject to his debts, that upon the death of the wife the title held up plays out—if there is no minor children. The legislature of 1869 passed an act providing that upon the death of the wife the property should be equally divided between all the children of the debtor. Our court held, in Donner's case, that the property did not thus pass; but upon the death of the wife, there being no minor children, that the property reverted and was subject to Donner's debts. It is clear that so much of the property of the state as has thus been exempted will never be improved, but is by such use dedicated to desolation. No such policy ought to exist in this state. Let a man feel that his home is for his family during his life, and after he is gone that his blood and his name will dwell upon it for all time, and he has the strongest inclination that a mortal man can have to improve, beautify and adorn it. Under such a policy the homes will be sacred and lovely, and the dwelling places of our population for all time to come. It will be the pride and pleasure of the children to spend their days around the graves of their ancestors. Let, then, the doubt be removed. Make it plain that the amount of the exempted property shall be a permanent possession for the family. I think it was a great mistake that the amount has been reduced, for the debtor will find it to his interest to go into bankruptcy, by which he gets $3,500, to do with it as he pleases. Such are the adjudications of the bankrupt court. The exempted property is the absolute property of the debtor, and he can dispose of it, and his family may come to want.

Again, the parties who have taken homesteads under the present laws, are greatly dissatisfied with it, owing to the fact that it is only a temporary use. I might be a good policy to provide that such persons may receive under the new law a permanent provision, by surrendering their claims under the old law. If such could be done it would make our system uniform and give greater satisfaction to our people.

DOUGHERTY.

THE New York street car companies are engaged in breaking up a conspiracy by which a number of conductors were "beating" the companies out of a large number of fares daily. The swindling was done by charging the combination on the bell-bunch, a code for which each conductor was required to pay a "royalty" of five dollars per week, which went to the ingenious knave who discovered it and acted as instructor. The conductors had been operating but two or three weeks when the conspiracy was unearthed.

DR. TYE, a San Francisco Chinaman of some prominence, has devised a plan for his protection from the highwayman that walketh at night and the hoodlum that throweth rocks at no-day. He carries a six-shooter and a bowie, and wears inside of his coat a zinc coat of mail. He has also procured a lot of Chinese account books, long flexible books bound at the end, and these he hangs, about equally divided in the middle, on the top of the coat of mail, so that he has a proper protection on both sides of the metal. The bullet from a revolver would not penetrate this fortification and no knife could be driven through it, and thus protected he smiles upon his opponents of Chinese cheap labor with a smile that is childlike and bland.

THE famine now prevailing in the southern provinces of India is the most terrible of modern times; and as we are speaking of a region where famines are of frequent recurrence, that is saying not a little. Language is hardly adequate to depicting the awful effects of it; and the scenes and incidents, as narrated by eye witnesses, if incorporated in a sensation al novel, would be scouted as transcending the limits of human belief. The famine area contains a population of eighteen millions of inhabitants, of whom, says one account, a large proportion are dependent for their daily food on the exertions and activity of those who transport grain to the country. It is officially stated that the number of people now being fed is not less than a million and a half, while the deaths from want of food and the disease which famine engenders have been at least five hundred thousand. Thus reduced simply to a matter of fact statistics, the truth is appalling enough; what it must be when the whole picture is filled up, imagination alone can conceive.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. X. ATLANTA, GA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1877. NO 58

ATLANTA'S REGIMENT.

The Second in its New Field—The Work to which they are Assigned.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21.—The following was received from Spokane, August 15th: Gen Wheaton's command arrived at this point on the 10th inst. after

AN EIGHT DAYS' MARCH

from Lewiston; distance 105 miles. The command in camp here numbers 550 men; two companies of the 1st cavalry, ten companies of the 1st infantry, comprising an entire regiment, direct from Atlanta, Ga., and about fifty citizens, employees, teamsters, &c. The transportation consists of twenty wagons all hired from citizens. Captains Hancock, Conrad, Krautinger, Cook, Mills, Doggett, Drum, Keiler, Haines and Falk command the companies of the 2d infantry, and Capt. Perry and Lieut. Parnell the companies of cavalry. Capt. Wilkinson, Gen Howard's aid de camp, is here to assist Col Wilkinson and the Indian inspectors in the

SETTLEMENT OF AFFAIRS

with the Indians in this section. Word has been sent to all the different tribes to collect at this point for this purpose. They are coming in rapidly, and large numbers attended divine service in the camp yesterday. Mr. Simms, Indian agent from Colville, 90 miles distant, was present. There are expected to be nearly one hundred head men present at the coming council.

FROM HOLE IN THE ROCK.

The following dispatch was received at the war department late last evening:

CHICAGO, August 20.—General Howard: I have no official news since the 17th inst., the lines from Montana being down on the 16th. The Indians were reported by Captain Bainbridge, of Fort Hall, as having crossed the stage road near Dry Creek station, north of "Hole-in the Rock," and General Howard was not far behind them in pursuit. To-day an unofficial telegram from Snake river bridge reports the Indians as encamped on the stage road at Hole-in-the Rock. But little confidence should be placed in the report.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

GETTING OUT

The Careful Nightwork of Several Tennessee Convicts.

NASHVILLE, August 21.—The American to-day has the following: Edward H. Johnson, the express robber, Herman Bekman and Harry Burton, committed from Memphis for ten years for horse stealing, were caught, Sunday morning, at breakfast time, attempting to cut their way out of the penitentiary. Johnson had planned the escape by that means over a week previous, and had commenced work Sunday before last, at which time Warden Cummings first learned his plans. The trio worked in the third story of the paint shop, the gable end of which adjoined that of the west wing.

When opportunity offered, Johnson would slip up and take out a few bricks. His movements were closely watched, but not interrupted. It was decided on Sunday morning, that if Johnson should not be found at breakfast, the officers should slip up on him and his accomplices and surprise them. Johnson and his friends were missed at the Khast, and guards were sent immediately to the point indicated and found men busily at work on the wall, thirteen inches thick, in which they had now made quite a hole. They were brought in and, as they naturally showed great disappointment at having been overhauled at the very moment they thought they were about to snuff the air of freedom. They had proposed to cut through the wall to the paint shop, then through the roof of the west wing, and swing over the wall by means of rope which they intended to procure for the purpose.

Johnson had also planned another means of escape if that failed him, but which like the other has been discovered. It will be remembered that he was one of the two who, in Memphis, about three years ago, brutally beat and then robbed an express messenger of $40,000, decoying him into a cellar. He was sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment. A little over a year ago he escaped from the penitentiary by bribing a driver to take him out under a load of furniture. He was subsequently recaptured up on the Ohio river, in the vicinity of Owensboro, Kentucky, and brought back to Nashville.

Johnson is considered one of the most slippery convicts within the walls, and one who would go off with the slightest opportunity.

ROUGH AND TUMBLE.

A Peculiar Kansas Murder—A Brooklyn Lawyer's Death—A Bigamist Arrested.

KANSAS MURDERER LYNCHED.

ATCHISON KAN., August 21.—On Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, Bill Scroggs, a worthless fellow, living near Oak Hills, in this county, shot and instantly killed Mr J. Oliphant, an old and prominent citizen. Three years ago, Scroggs eloped with and married a daughter of Olyphant's. He abused her badly, and she left him some time ago, returning to her father's house where she has since lived. On Sunday evening, Scroggs went to Olyphant's house and asked to see his wife. Olyphant refused to admit him, when Scroggs drew a pistol and fired, the ball striking Olyphant in the right breast inflicting a wound which terminated his life in a short time. Scroggs at once started to Oak Hills, but was soon overtaken by a party of four men, who wanted to arrest him. Scroggs refused to submit to be arrested and fired on the party, the ball striking John Groff, a respectable farmer, killing him instantly. Scroggs then went to the residence of Mr. Waddell, a justice of the peace, and surrendered himself. This morning at 8:30 a mob of men went to Waddell's house, where Scroggs was confined, took him among the hills and hanged him.

A BROOKLYN LAWYER'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

CINCINNATI, August 21.—The body of J. H. Mackey, of the law firm of Lewis & Mackey, Brooklyn, New York, was found last evening a few miles north of Newport, Ky., lying in a dense thicket, badly decomposed, with the skull fractured. Considerable amount of money and valuable papers were found on the body, showing that the man had not been murdered for his money; but the coroner's jury failed to discover anything to fix the crime on any person.

CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, August 21.—Thornton T Goff alias Charles Fleming, has been arrested on the charge of bigamy. He married one Eliza Groves a high y respectable young woman of this city, two years ago, having at the same time a wife in West Virginia. This wife followed and discovered Goff in this city a few days ago and caused his arrest.

MORTALLY WOUNDED.

NEW YORK, August 21.—During a fight last night James Killen mortally stabbed Andrew Collins.

QUARREL AMONG TRAMPS

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., August 21.—Four tramps here discussed the best city in the country in which to get a square meal. Charles Miller advocated New Orleans, and so incensed Alex Patterson, who contended for Boston, that Patterson fatally stabbed Miller. The gang were arrested.

BY THE RIVER.

Illicit Tobacco Manufacturers Captured—Prominent Citizens Waylaid and Fatally Shot.

MEMPHIS, August 21.—Deputy collector Harris returned from Henry county to day, bringing Burton and Mayor, charged with manufacturing and dealing in illicit tobacco. They were sent to jail in default of $5,000 bail. Twenty-nine boxes of manufactured tobacco were seized when those parties were arrested.

Colonel Winchester, a well known citizen, was waylaid and fatally shot while returning home from Grand Junction last Wednesday night. It is not known who his assailants were.

Another Monopoly.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific telegraph lines are said to have combined. The precise terms have not yet transpired.

NEW YORK, August 21.—President Orton, of Western Union telegraph company, was interviewed this morning in regard to the terms of the contract drawn up between his company and the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph company at a meeting held last evening in the

SHIRKING THE BALKANS.

Gourko's Retreat—Terrible Suffering of the Wounded, Etc.

THE SALONICA MURDERERS.

LONDON, August 21.—The German squadron has gone to Salonica in consequence of the release of officials who were implicated in the murder of consuls. A special to the Standard from Berlin announces that the powers at the request of Germany are reported to have agreed upon the common protest to the porte concerning the release of murderers in the above connection. A Reuter's Berlin telegram confirms the report that the German squadron has left Piræus in the direction of Paro. The Daily News correspondent telegraphs from Sistova, August 18th: The detailed account of the events which caused

GEN GOURKO'S RETREAT,

an account shows that even independently of a retreat being necessitated by the disaster at Plevna, General Gourko's forces were overwhelmed by superior forces of Turks, and although the Russians gained a brilliant victory at Yeni Saghra, on July 30th, General Gourko was compelled to retreat on the following day, although in sight of Eski Saghra, where he was obliged to leave the Bulgarian legion who were operating as a separate body to their fate. Of the Bulgarian legion, which was originally sixteen hundred strong, only four or five hundred managed to reach Shipka pass, exclusive of the Bulgarian loss. Gen. Gourko lost 3 000 men in the two days fighting of the 30th and 31st of July. During Gourko's retreat through the narrow Dalbaka and Halnkoi passes, which was accomplished on the 2nd instant, the wounded

DIED LIKE FLIES

from the jolting of their conveyances and from exposure. Hale men succumbed from fatigue and sun stroke. The Russian cavalry is now on his side of the Balkans, and Schipka pass is strongly fortified, armed with 28 guns and garrisoned by a regiment of the eighth division. Two regiments hold the Hainkoi pass, which presents a series of formidable defenses.

[NOTE.—Relative to the Hainkoi pass there has been much confusion and contradiction a number of accounts declaring that the Turks have traversed it.]

A special to the Times says: A telegram has been received here from Constantinople which states that for five days there has been

NO NEWS FROM OSMAN PASHA.

This has caused uneasiness here. It is feared his communications with Sofia have been in errupted by the Russians. The porte, however, denies that Osman Pasha is hemmed in.

A Reuter telegram has advices from Osman Pasha's army dated August 19.

The Times' Therapia special says the British military attache with the Turkish army, telegraphs from Eski Djuma that there are 1,500 destitute refugees Musselmen with the Russian-Asiatic army at Kurukadra, and concludes as follows: Saturday's

ENGAGEMENT BEFORE KARS

was merely a reconnoisance in force, as only their skirmishing lines were engaged. The Russians withdrew in accordance with a prearranged plan. The Times' Belgrade special says the Russian generals Ignayeff and Hydrof have arrived, also M. M. Bajadanorick and Nesselrodi, from Montenegro. They were received by M. Risnics. A council of ministers was afterward held, which lasted till 4 o'clock in the morning. The conclusion arrived at has not transpired. It is believed here that before long Servia will take part in the war. The Moscow commission has asked Servia to do so, and has offered, if she consents, to assist her with money.

"BISMARCK'S MIT HIS PURSENESS"

BERLIN, August 21.—Prince Bismarck received ministers Von Bulow and Redawitz last night and proceeded to Babelsburg this morning to submit a report to the emperor.

CONCERNING THE TURKISH ARMIES.

VIENNA, August 21.—The Political Correspondent's Constantinople special says the porte has ordered the immediate concentration of 60,000 troops of the second class at Adrianople, Sofia and other points near the scene of operations.

A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN.

BUCHAREST, August 21.—The Russian staff in the recent deliberations favored the immediate vigorous resumption of operations, and was of the opinion that no point should be voluntarily evacuated.

SCHIPKA EVACUATED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 21.—Suleiman Pasha telegraphs, under date of August 19th, that he has passed through Kazulik, and occupied the town of Schipka, which had been evacuated by the Russians.

THE LOSSES ADMITTED.

ST PETERSBURG, August 21.—A special dispatch to the London reproduced by Official Russian agency, admits that the Russian losses in the two battles before Plevna were from 5,000 to 10,000 men, half of whom were killed or seriously wounded. About 5,000 are in hospitals at Sistova, Simnitzka and Turna Magnesieli. Of two hundred persons attached to the Red Cross ambulances forty were killed while collecting the wounded.

SOFT-SOLDERED TOADYISM.

Mr. Key would like to be a New Englander—Devens Glories in New Hampshire's Martial Spirit.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Among the speeches telegraphed here to-night is this:

Mr. Key said, "Ladies and Gentlemen—I have not been accustomed to New England or its people, and my education has been such as to lead me to form the best opinion of them, but I have been here several days and have been

SO GENEROUSLY FED

and met so many generous men and woman that I am almost ready to call myself a New Englander."

There is another which it is impossible to restrain one's self from telegraphing south. Attorney-General Devens said: "I am much obliged to you for this reception. I know that it proceeds from the depth of the attachment to the constitution that the people of New Hampshire have always felt. I know that they fought nobly and bravely to build the foundations of our government, and I know as well as they that they are as

READY TO PROTECT IT

It is a happy circumstance that New Hampshire has no battle field on its soil, although she has made herself felt everywhere—in every battle."

A Montreal Fire.

MONTREAL, August 21.—Two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the upper story of James McDougall & Co 's grain elevator, adjoining their flour mills, on the canal bank, Wellington bridge. In a short time the elevator and whole of two upper floors of the store house, where a large quantity of wheat was stored, was in flames. The fire burned from the top of the elevator down to the lower flats. Notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen the fire spread rapidly, and the neighborhood being covered with mills and factories the flames caught the extensive flour mills of Ira Gould & Sons, known as the city mills, which, with a heavy stock of grain was reduced to ashes. William Moore & Co's horse nail factory and part of their rolling mill's were destroyed. The fire was under control about five o'clock. Loss very heavy.

The Knights Templar.

BUFFALO, August 21.—The national convention of royal and select masters of the United States assembled to-day. Delegates were present from nearly every state in the union. The plan of degrees in American masonic work discussed, and to memorialize the grand encampment of Knights Templars of the United States, at their meeting at Cleveland next week, to make these degrees a prerequisite to orders of knighthood. The convention adjourned subject to the order of the president.

Kossuth's Impertinence

LONDON, August 21.—The Times' Vienna correspondent states that Kossuth has addressed a proclamation to the Hungarians, urging Austria and Hungary to come to an understanding with the porte as to the extent of concessions to the Christians, which can be made without endangering the integrity of the Turkish empire. He says that on a basis of this arrangement an alliance with the porte ought to be concluded. Russia should then be called upon to terminate the war.

The Unhappy Papmckers.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Devens in an official communication thinks that the Pennsylvania republican association a political organization, and that the president's order applies to members who hold positions under the government; therefore the association met last night and voted all the money on hand after the debts had been paid to be sent to the state soldiers and orphan schools of Pennsylvania, and adjourned sine die.

Mr Barr's Opinion

WASHINGTON, August 21.—An absurd circular has been issued from Ruum stating his subordinates may only employ one kinsman. It is supposed this system is instituted by Schurz for the benefit of foreigners. An elderly lady of Washington is quoted that if she were collector of internal revenue in Virginia, every white person and some colored in the grand old state would be excluded from deputyships."

The Hottest Suns in Forty Years.

LONDON, August 21.—The weather in London yesterday was very hot, and to day it was boisterous and unsettled. In Scotland during the week past there have been ceaseless heavy rains, doing much harm to standing and root crops. They are said to have been the severest summer rains in forty years.

A Strike Ended.

PITTSBURG, August 21.—The laborers of the extensive nail and tack works of Chess, Smythe & Co., who struck last Thursday for an increase of wages, returned to work to-day at the old rates. This strike, while it lasted, compelled the stoppage of about 500 employes.

A Broken Shaft.

HALIFAX, August 21.—The anchor line steamer California from New York to Glasgow arrived this evening towing the Belgian steamer Hermon Ludwig, which broke her inner shaft. She was picked up by the California Monday evening. She will repair here.

Vive la Republique.

PARIS, August 21.—As President MacMahon was leaving Cherbourg on Sunday evening a republican demonstration occurred. He was greeted with shouts of "Vive la Republique!" "Vive Thiers!" and singing of the Marseillaise hymn.

THE CONVENTION.

CALLED TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

In Session at the Capitol, Atlanta Ga., Hon C. J. Jenkins, President.

TUESDAY, August 21, 1877.

Mr. PIERCE. Yesterday, according to agreement, the report of the special committee on the location of the capital, which was the special order, was postponed, and made the special order for 11 o'clock to-day. The hour having arrived, I move to take up that special order.

Mr. THARPE. I rise to the point of order, that under rule 21, the house must finish the report that we are now on.

Mr. LEWIS. The point of order is good ordinarily, but it is suspended in this case, by the action of the house. Yesterday, when the gentleman from Hancock [Mr. PIERCE], moved to make this the special order for 11 o'clock today, I distinctly asked the question if it would take precedence of all other business, and he said that it would, and the house, by a decided vote, said the same. Therefore, so far as this question is concerned, that rule is suspended.

Mr. FURMAN. I make this further statement, that this report was to have been taken up yesterday, and at the suggestion of the friends of Atlanta who came and requested it, it was deferred until to-day, and they said they would agree to take it up to the exclusion of all other business, and I now call upon them to stand to their agreement.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Fulton. We are ready to do it.

Mr. PIERCE. I have no doubt the gentlemen who made the agreement will stand to it.

Mr. GARTRELL. I hope the gentleman who made the point of order will withdraw it, and let the question be taken up and considered now.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that the capital question was the special order for yesterday; that a request was made to make it the special order for to-day at 11 o'clock, and the house has so ordered. The Chair decides, therefore, that the present order must be suspended, and the business made the special order for this hour be taken up.

Mr. LEWIS. Before the Secretary commences to read the reports, I am requested by the portion of the committee who made a minority report to add this supplement to their report.

The supplemental portion was added.

Mr. LEWIS. I, sir, individually have no objection to anything stated in the majority report. I really have not taken the trouble to examine into the matter, and thought, and still think, that what it contains has nothing to do with the matter. I therefore move, sir, the adoption of the minority report.

Mr. GARTRELL. I oppose that motion, and I beg you, and the convention will pardon me while I very briefly give some reasons why I think it ought not to be adopted. And why we think that we should adopt a proposition which will be offered by my friend from Milton [Mr. HOLCOMBE] to accept the proposition made by the city of Atlanta, and thus end this long mooted and much vexed question. Mr. President, you will bear me witness that I have heretofore refrained from consuming the time of the convention in protracted discussion, and I promise now to speak under the provisions of the ten minutes rule. I shall try to give my reasons as briefly as possible. I am not here, nor do I deem it necessary, to speak of the past of Atlanta. You know her history. But a few years ago she was the great objective point of the enemy, and was regarded by him as the very hot-bed of rebellion, and she was leveled by Sherman's bummers, and burnt to the ground. By the energy of her citizens, and not alone of her citizens, but of the citizens of the state coming in from the west and the east and the north and the south, she has been raised into the very chief of southern cities. She pays into the state treasury $102,000 every year to support the state government. The city of Milledgeville and county of Baldwin, in which it is located, on the other hand pays into the state treasury only $8,000. Atlanta, therefore, pays thirteen times more than the county of Baldwin, and in one year pays more for the support of the government than it could in fifteen years. Why, then, undo the work of the present constitution? We are here to undo it, and to adopt such things in it as are good, and to reject those that are bad. That has been the policy of this convention in other matters, and I trust it will be in this great question, for it is a great question. I do not cast any aspersions upon my friends from Baldwin county, who want to carry the capital back to the halls of our fathers. [Applause.] Why, sir, before the capital was located in Milledgeville, it was in Augusta, and Louisville, and when I represented my native county in the legislature, you, Mr. President, will bear me witness that I came to the rescue of Milledgeville to save it the capital, when it was proposed to carry it to Macon. I have nothing to say against the people of Milledgeville. I revere and honor the memory of her Sandfords, her Grieves and her Harrisses. I respect them when living, and honor them when they are dead. I am not here to ask your support by mere declamation, nor by oratorical display. I am here to deal in figures, and in facts, and I appeal to you, representatives of the people, knowing no Atlanta, no Macon, no Milledgeville, no middle Georgia, no southern Georgia, no north Georgia or other section of the state. As such representatives of the whole people of Georgia, I call upon you to look upon this question in its practical bearing. If it is right in your judgments that the capital should remain in Atlanta, then keep it here; if it is wrong, then move it. Now, I have co-operated with our friends in southwest Georgia, and with our friends from the mountains, and we have met here, and we have done our best to retrench and reform, and to bring the government back to its former purity and honesty, and to relieve the people from their burdens of taxation. It has been the cry here upon nearly every subject brought before us, and you have had it; and, in my humble judgment, you have redeemed your pledges and reformed the government and saved to the people the amount of nearly $400,000 per annum. This convention, in its constitution, has reduced the expenses of the state nearly half a million of dollars per annum, and men may come and complain, office-holders may complain, but when you go before the people of Georgia with this great statement of your work, my prediction is, they will ratify it by an overwhelming majority. [Applause.] I was glad to hear my friend from Greene say that he had nothing against the majority report. We have been told that the radicals sold the capital from Milledgeville, and that Atlanta has been untrue to the pledges that she made to the state. The majority report contradicts that charge. I say it shows that the gentlemen who made it were mistaken. Atlanta has fulfilled her promises in good faith. What does this report say? I beg gentlemen, to hear it; and this report was made after the question had been examined into, and the facts ascertained, by my friend Judge COLLIER, and by Mr. STEPHENS, who signs the majority report, and by the Hon. M. S. WALLACE, and by the Hon. SAMUEL HAWKINS, and these three distinguished gentlemen declare, that the city of Atlanta has in the utmost good faith, and to the last dollar, discharged her obligations. They say, on the contrary, after a patient and careful investigation, we are satisfied that the city of Atlanta has acted in the utmost good faith, and that they have paid every dollar that they have agreed to pay towards the purchase of the capitol building." We ask here in the city of Atlanta only for justice. We ask nothing as a gift, but we propose in consideration of the capital being located here—here the hammer fell.

Mr. LEWIS. I move to extend the time of the gentleman ten minutes, under the rule.

The motion was agreed to and the time extended.

Mr. BROWN. I move to suspend the rule limiting the time for speaking for this day only.

On motion, the motion of Mr. BROWN was laid on the table.

Mr. GARTRELL, resuming. This committee also state that they have made an examination of the books of the city of Atlanta, and find the following: "We have made a personal examination of the books in which the bonds of the city are registered, and we are satisfied that the bonds of the city were issued as above stated. It gives us pleasure here to state, what we had heretofore doubted, that in all things, as far as we can understand after a careful investigation, that the city authorities have not only paid all that they ever agreed to pay toward the capitol, but that they have taken up, in addition thereto, which they still hold, the mortgage, judgment and fi fa previously referred to." I say, then, that Atlanta stands here to day with a clear escutcheon; with her promises fulfilled, and every obligation satisfied, and no man can rise here and say that she has been false to her promises. Then let that doubt be banished forever, and let us come to the merits of this question. What do we propose to do? I shall not encumber my time, limited as it is, by reading from the report. The substance of it I can only state as I go along. That the city of Atlanta is clothed with authority to do all that she proposes, no one can deny. We have incorporated in the article on finance and taxation a clause allowing any city, making an offer of money, land or buildings for a state capitol, to fulfill their promises; and we have given them authority to do so. Then I say we have authority beyond a doubt and that we will do in future whatever we promise. I give the assurance that we have done it in the past. We propose, upon the city hall lot, in this city, a magnificent site, containing — acres, surrounded on all four sides by streets, convenient to the hotels and depots—we propose to erect a capitol building there, which shall be pronounced by a committee of the general assembly equal in all respects, if not better, to the capitol in Milledgeville; not only better than it is now, but better than it ever was. Or we propose to give the state any ten acres, incorporated now within the limits of this city for the erection of a capitol for the state. In other words, Atlanta, in these days of depression, and when the cry is for retrenchment and reform, Atlanta proposes to donate to the state, in money, buildings and grounds at least three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and gentlemen cannot go back and say to their constituents that they voted to refer this matter to the people because the people will have to be taxed to build a new capitol, or to repair the old one. I say if they adopt our proposition they can go home and say that you left the capital in Atlanta because you found that it relieved you of $300,000 taxes. Why not put it in the constitution at once? Why not put it in, so that the people can vote upon it? We were sent here to revise the constitution, and the language of that act was plain and explicit. We are not here as a revolutionary body, to divide up our labors, and send one thing to the people and adopt another thing ourselves. We are to send the whole constitution to the people for ratification or rejection. The language of the act of 1877, by which I hold we are bound by our labors, and by which the convention has said it was bound, so far as submitting this constitution back to the people, it says that the convention was called for the purpose of revising and amending the constitution. I say there is no more reason—and I am anxious to hear a reason assigned, why we should submit this question back to the people whom we represent no more than submit the homestead or anything else. No reason can be assigned for it; no good reason can be given by any man on this floor. I say, then, put it in your constitution, because it is economy to do so. The people expect you to do it; we are here to represent the people. We are of the people, and to legislate for the people, and they expect us to legislate for the good of the whole people. Why, send it back and there will be no protection for us. Men would endorse on their tickets Atlanta or Milledgeville, and would be allowed to vote whether they were entitled or not. In Illinois they called a constitutional convention in 1866 to revise the constitution, and then the constitutional convention legislated upon other matter, and passed an ordinance for the selection of city officers in the city of Chicago, which ordinance was referred to the people of that city, and voted down, and the courts of the state held that the proposition failed with the failure to ratify the constitution, although it might have been adopted upon the separate vote upon which it was submitted. So I say that is an argument against cutting up these questions, and submitting them to separate votes of the people. Why, sir, gentlemen talk of the convention of 1868, and we are told that they robbed Milledgeville of the capital. Sir, there were in that convention some of the most distinguished men in Georgia, men who represented the wisdom and patriotism of the state, and who endeavored to preserve to her the form and blessing of liberty. They labored hard and faithfully upon this floor, and they were among the men who gave the capital to Atlanta. It is not true that it was brought here by fraud or by the bayonet. It is true that we are not the center of territory, but we are at the center of population, and of accessibility to the people of the state. Our citizens are as virtuous and patriotic as those in Milledgeville, and we insist that no harm can be done the state by leaving the capital in Atlanta. What good can you accomplish by taking it away?

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. LEWIS. I wish to set myself right before this convention before I proceed to the short argument which I shall make. The gentleman has characterized us who made the minority report as champions of Milledgeville; but I stated here not as the champion of Milledgeville or of Atlanta. I would not pluck a laurel from the brow of either, but the gentleman from Fulton, [Mr. GARTRELL] spent two-thirds of his time discussing what is not in issue or in any way connected with this question. He spoke about Atlanta having done what she promised, and of having fulfilled her obligation to the state. That I do not question. And then he spoke upon the question of whether we should locate the capital at Atlanta or Milledgeville. I do not propose to locate it at either place. The question before the house is whether this house will put it in the constitution or submit it to the decision of the sovereign people of the state. That is all there is in it. The gentleman says there is not a reason can be given why this question should be left out of the constitution, and submitted to the people. That style of argument in the language of the logicians, is called petitia principia. The reasons which I shall give are satisfactory to myself, whether they satisfy other gentlemen or not. I say the constitution is not the proper place to settle the question. If my memory serves me the location of the capital of Georgia has never been in any constitution of the state until the constitution of 1868, and I distinctly say here to-day, that the capital was located here by fraud. Not the fraud of the city of Atlanta, for to her eternal honor it is said she spurned the bribe that was offered her, and stamped it in the dust, and to-day I regard it as the brightest plume in her crown; and I say to the gentlemen who represent her here to-day, not to pluck it out by refusing to submit this question to the people—to the sovereign people of the state, from whom it was taken by force and by fraud. I propose to give a few reasons why the question should be taken out of the constitution. Something has been said in the newspapers about the validity of this ordinance, should it pass; and the constitution which we adopt here; and the same authority says that this convention is proceeding irregularly by making an entirely new constitution when it was called to revise the constitution of 1868; but I say that this ordinance comes right into their line of argument, for the supplement I made there expressly provides that if the constitution be not ratified and the ordinance submitted is ratified, it shall operate as an amendment to the old constitution *pro tanto*. I think no one can have a doubt of the validity of the ordinance should these things occur. To return to the question, sir, I am anxious for one that our work here should be ratified by the people of Georgia. I am one who believes that the constitution we are making, although it has things in it to which I object, and which I thought belonged to the duties of the legislature, still I endorse it and I would throw no additional encumbrance around it. Sir, it is important, therefore, that we should put nothing in it that is unnecessary. I know the newspaper press of the state are denouncing this convention, but I have read their articles and they cannot put their finger upon anything in this constitution to which they can raise an objection. Their denunciation is general, and they have not the courage to point out the things to which they object. Let us put nothing in the constitution to weigh it down. There are many things in it already to which a small minority of the people will object, and people will be found all over the state to object to this or that, and if we put too many of these objectionable things in the constitution these small minorities will make up a majority. I think the little craft we have been building now for many days is strong and staunch, but it is loaded full enough. I say to the convention not to put another mill-stone upon it, which I fear would make it sink. Should you put in that Atlanta should be the capital, I for one would vote for it. I think it is a matter of very little importance, any way; but I enter into none of these questions, as to what Atlanta has done, or what Milledgeville has done. I stand upon a higher basis, and I think that I represent the people in doing so. Put the capital in Atlanta and what will our friends in Milledgeville do? I know that the friends of Atlanta say what inducement will there be to the friends of Milledgeville to vote down the constitution because Atlanta is made the capital by that constitution, for Atlanta will still remain the capital under the old constitution. But I say to them that prejudice and passion do not reason, and many of the friends of Milledgeville will vote against the constitution because Atlanta is in it, when, if they would stop to reason, they would have strong grounds to support it. If this constitution is defeated, do you suppose that the people of Georgia are going to be down another ten years under a constitution not their own?

Mr COLLIER. I move that the gentleman's time be extended ten minutes, under the rule.

The motion to extend was agreed to.

Mr. LEWIS, resuming. I say, upon these principles and reasons, the people may vote against the constitution because the location of the capital is included in it. They may feel as I feel, and as I have always felt since this constitution has been upon us. I hold that we have no rightful constitution, and that we have been living for twelve years past under a de facto government. In 1865, when we met to make the constitution, we were out and attempting to get in, and we had to make a constitution with the sword of Damocles hanging over us, and had to swear to do certain things in order to get in. The constitution of 1868 was even worse than that. It was made by people who did not represent Georgia and who were not elected by the people of Georgia; who were here in this capitol under the protection and auspices of federal bayonets, and who made a constitution that had to have the endorsement of congress before it became a law. We are told that if Milledgeville is put in the constitution, or if the question is left to the people, it will endanger the ratification of the constitution when we are making; but these same gentlemen tell us in the next breath to put Atlanta in the constitution and we will carry it by an overwhelming majority. Why will the people vote for it with Atlanta in any more than if it is left out? I cannot see it, for according to their own argument, it being in the old constitution and being put in this, leaves them free if they desire it to vote against this constitution, because whether it is adopted or whether it is defeated, Atlanta must remain the capital of the state. So there is no inducement in that for the people to ratify the constitution, unless they desire it on other grounds than the capital. I say it is not only expedient to leave it to the people, but it is fair, it is just, it is right, and the refusal to give the people of Georgia the decision of this question—the people from whom it was stolen by force—would be a fraud upon their rights. What has Atlanta to fear? You tell us what Atlanta has done, and what she will do. Her proposition is a munificent one, and is all that could be asked of her. Go before the people of your country and make your proposition to them, and my word for it they will listen to you; but I say that this convention should not listen, but that its duty is to refer the decision of this great question to the people, to whom it belongs.

Mr. WRIGHT offered the following as substitute:

Be it ordained by the convention that the proposition of the city of Atlanta relative to the location of the capitol in said city be and the same is hereby accepted, subject to the provisions of the constitution made by this house, to the ratification or rejection of the people, at the election to be held upon the adoption of this constitution.

2. That the inauguration of the next governor of this state in 1881

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotypes or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement of three lines, which costs but thirty cents, is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two new brick store rooms with dry cellars. No. 86 and 88 McDonough street. Apply to Mr. V. Dunning, No. 84 McDonough street. 313 aug19 3t

FOR RENT—That elegant Store House and Basement corner Lime and Pryor streets Apply to J. W. English. 315 apr21...dtf

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT to Rent under DeGive's Opera House, Marietta street Apply to L. DeGive. 307 july15...dtf

WANTED.

WANTED—Six canvassers to sell the New No 8 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. To such as are not afraid of work, and can furnish a horse, and good recommendations, liberal inducements will be given. Apply to J. S. Pursley, General Agent, 58 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. August 21st, 1877. 363 aug22...d1w

WANTED—A good Cook to go to Florida. Apply to Geo. W. Harrison, 27 Broad street. 358 aug22...d2t

WANTED—Printing of all kinds, from the smallest card to the largest poster, books, etc., executed at the lowest prices and best styles, at The Constitution office. aug1...dtf

FOR SALE.

ONE large Iron Safe, one Curled Hair Spring Mattress, bureaus, Tables and Bedsteads, must be sold this week. W. F. Fenley, 104 Peachtree street aug22...d1t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF HORSES.—I will sell in front of the store of Krouse & Shackelford, 28 Peachtree street, on September 1st, 1877, nine fine horses, all in good working order. Among them several good buggy, riding and work Horses Also, fifty saddles, bridles, halters, blankets, &c Jesse W. Jackson, Special Revenue Agent, Georgia and Alabama. 359 aug22...d19t

FOR SALE—The best farm in Fulton county, 200 acres just outside city limits. T. G. Rawlin. 311 aug19 3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT Reduction in Prices of Doors, Sash, Blinds and Builders' Hardware. Plain Rail Sash 8x10—12 lights window, 9c c Plain Rail Sash 10x12—12 lights window $1 45. Plain Rail Sash 10x16—12 lights window $1 90. Doors 3x7x1¾ O. S. on Pan and Stiles, $1 99. Door Locks, white knobs, 40c. All other Locks in proportion. W. G. Ashley. 310 aug19...d3tawtf

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LOCKS, HINGES, Paints, &c. W. Jennings & Co., 38 and 42 Decatur street. 388 july22...1m

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—On Washington street, a Gold Pen. The owner can have it by calling at 21½ Alabama street (up stairs) and paying for this notice. 361 aug22...d1t

LOST—Between the Western and Atlantic Railroad Depot and the City Hall, one dark sack coat, in the pocket of which was a bank book and a check on Louisville, Kentucky, for $900 00 The check is made payable to my order and is therefore worthless to any one else. Any one finding said book and check will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 164 E. Hunter street Timothy Driscoll 361 aug22...d1t

LOST—Money by not having your Binding, Ruling, etc., executed at The Constitution Book Bindery. Blank Books manufactured to order. may20...dtf

FOUND—Out that all kinds of Job Printing can be as neatly, cheaply and quickly executed at The Constitution Job office. may20...dtf

CARRIAGES.

SPENCE & JARVIS have for sale, and make to order, fine Carriages, Buggies, Light Wagons, &c. Repairing promptly attended to. 44 Pine street. 000 july25...dtf

EDUCATIONAL.

THE second year of the Kindergarten, at the residence of Mrs. B. Y. Sage, West End will begin on the first Monday in September. For particulars apply to Miss Mills at Mrs Sage's, during the present week. 349 aug19 8t

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE—Do not fail to attend the auction sale of McCandless, Ellis & Co. They will sell fine Parlor, Bed and Dining Room Furniture, Carpets, Piano, Cochin China Fowls, 2 boxes Tobacco, and sundry valuable goods too numerous to mention. 000 aug22 d2t

THE Crockery and Cutlery Auction Sale at 28 Whitehall street, will be continued this morning at ten o'clock, when the balance of instock will be sold. The ladies are specially invited. J. B. Law, Agent. aug22...d1t

AUCTION—By McCandless, Ellis & Co., A 20 boxes good sound Tobacco will be sold at auction at our store to pay advances, on Wednesday, 22d, 10 o'clock. 352 aug21 - d2t

AUCTION—Extensive sale of House and Kitchen Furniture, including nearly every article used in housekeeping, will be sold at our auction rooms on Wednesday, 22d inst., 10 o'clock. Ladies specially invited. McCandless, Ellis & Co. 319 aug19...3t

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1877

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

From information now in our possession we are satisfied that our strictures on the present management of the Air-Line road was wrong, and we cheerfully relieve Major Foreacre from it.

In our article of August 3d, we did not intend to leave the impression on the minds of our readers that the interview was sought by the officers of this road to persuade us from exposing any mismanagement of this road. We do not think that it, when impartially considered, will bear such construction, and if it does we regret it, for we thought of no such a thing when it was written.

The article we first wrote in regard to the matter was the result of a misunderstanding, for which we do not blame Major Foreacre, as we are well satisfied from the facts that have come to our knowledge since the article was written that it was his intention to protect our interest as well as to secure the prompt delivery of the mail on his line of road, that led to the order that was improperly stated to us.

We take pleasure in making this statement, as it is possible our articles may have been construed improperly, and to the prejudice of Major Foreacre.

Hartranft, the governor of Pennsylvania, wanted to raise an army in his state during the election excitement, to inaugurate Hayes, and yet, when a few railroad employees kick up a muss he calls on the general government for aid. Hartranft is evidently a patriot of the rankest sort. If the Pittsburg riot had occurred in any city in Georgia, it would have been put down in two hours.

Is it really true that Major James Gordon Bennett has returned from Europe? The reason we ask is because we sometimes seem to catch vague glimpses of his style in the powerful editorials that appear in the Herald from day to day.

FLIPPER, the colored troop who graduated at West Point, was in Macon at last accounts. There is no regular war down there that we know of but at the same time Flipper's presence will have a tendency to keep down insurrection.

MR. HAYES ought to send some more of his cabinet officers on a campaigning excursion. There's old man Evarts, for instance. The whole country is anxious to hear him deliver one of his twelve-hour paragraphs.

IF Colonel Tennyson, of England, will send us $23 in currency we will take pleasure in copying his verses entitled "Achilles Over the French."

BURDETTE, of the Burlington Hawkeye, has published his book, but he hasn't sent us a copy. The man really seems to have some spite against the solid south.

DIDN'T we see something in the papers the other day about Sam Bard? However, it doesn't matter.

THE Washington correspondent of the Danbury News seems to be a funny man matrimonially.

WHERE RESIDES SOVEREIGNTY?

A few days ago, replying to an article in the Savannah News, we endeavored to show that the editor of that paper misunderstood the scope and meaning of the present constitutional convention. We undertook to show that the people cannot delegate sovereignty otherwise than in express terms, and we endeavored briefly to explain that the body now in session in this city could not be supreme, because it represents the people only for the purpose of accomplishing a specific object, namely—the revision of the present constitution. The editor makes rejoinder in a column article, which is very little to the purpose. Giving a meagre and very unsatisfactory synopsis of our arguments, the editor of the News writes as follows:

Regarding the sovereignty of the convention, let us look for a moment at the definition of the word "convention," and see what have always been the functions of conventions. The definition of the word, when it relates to such bodies as that now in session in Atlanta, is taken from English history, and is thus given by Webster: "An extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm, held without the king's writ, as the assembly which restored Charles II. to the throne, and that which declared the throne to be abdicated by James II." This definition is further proven to be correct by the following historical facts: At the revolution of 1688 the Prince of Orange summoned the lords and commons to meet in convention. That body settled the succession upon William and Mary, and, was, afterwards, declared to be the two houses of parliament. There was a convention of the estates of Scotland on March, 1689, to settle the Scottish crown upon William and Mary, which was changed into a parliament on the 5th of June.

Now, the editor of the News is undoubtedly correct in his citation of historical facts, but peculiarly unfortunate in their application. In what respect does a convention assembled under a monarchical form of government resemble a convention assembled under a republican form of government? If the citations of the editor of the News prove anything, they prove too much, for he immediately proceeds to show that the conventions alluded to in the first paragraph which we have quoted were really no conventions at all, but unauthorized sessions of parliament, which were afterward authorized by royal prerogative. The comparison is altogether unhappy. The editor of the News proceeds:

That this has always been the idea of the American people, also, is amply proven by the past. According to Appleton's American Encyclopedia, the term "constitutional convention" has always been applied to a convention of delegates of the people assembled to frame a constitution for the state, which may, or may not, be submitted to the people for ratification." So it was that, after the American revolution, when it became necessary to establish our government, a convention of delegates from the different states met in Philadelphia in May, 1787, with George Washington as president, to frame a new constitution, and even provided the mode of ratification of that instrument, it being decided that if nine states voted in favor of it, it should be considered the supreme organic law of the land, which no legislature, or other body, could violate. Surely this power, to frame the very highest law of the government of a sovereign people, could only be exercised by a sovereign body. True precedent has made it customary to submit all such works to the people for their final action. This is eminently right, since it is strictly in accordance with the spirit of our government; but such action is not obligatory, for, in the same authority quoted above, it is positively stated that there are precedents to show that this has not always been done. This is the only point of any that we have mentioned regarding the powers of a constitutional convention which has ever been disputed, and it is only when such a convention does decide to submit its work to the people for ratification or rejection that its sovereignty is in the slightest degree limited.

In reply to this it may not be out of place to quote the language of certain distinguished American jurists. In the case of Beatle and others vs. Bealle (8 Ga., 210). Judge Lumpkin, in delivering the opinion of the court says: "In Great Britain the theory of government is that the *sovereignty* of the nation resides in the parliament consisting of king, lords and commons. By gradual immemorial usurpations, it has been completely wrested from the *people*. Hence it is that writers speak familiarly of the omnipotence of parliament. But the order of things here is exactly the reverse of this: the *supreme power* resides in the *people*. There, the government is master of the people; here the people are masters of the government. So the supreme court of Maryland in the case of Manly vs. the state, 7th Maryland rep. 147, Fuch, judge, delivering the opinion, says: "But constitutions are not to be interpreted according to the words used in particular clauses. The whole must be considered with a view to ascertain the sense in which the words were employed, and its terms must be taken in their ordinary and common acceptation, because they are presumed to have been understood by the framers and by the people who adopted it. This is unquestionably the correct rule of interpretation. It, unlike the acts of the legislature, owes its whole force and authority to its ratification by the people, and they judge of it by the meaning apparent on its face, according to the general use of the words employed, when they do not appear to have been used in a legal or technical sense." The supreme court of Virginia, in the case of Rampair vs. Hawkins, 1 Va. case 20, says: "Though the delegates who composed the convention that framed the constitution were not particularly instructed so to do, yet as their work was acquiesced in by the people, it became a fundamental law, binding on all branches of the government of the state." The editor continues his arguments as follows:

As to the second point made by THE CONSTITUTION—that the act of the legislature calling the convention limited its powers—we reply that no legislature can do that. All a legislature can do, constitutionally, is to provide for the call of a convention. Having done this, the rest is with the people. If they decide to have the convention, they call it to accomplish the object for which it is needed. When that object is to frame a new system of organic law, after being called, at once it is vested with a power from the people to make all things new, it can, utterly and radically, change all three of the independent departments of the government—the executive, legislative and judiciary. It is, therefore, invested with a power superior to the legislature, inasmuch as, if it chooses it can blot that legislature out of existence. This being so, then, it is at once apparent that no legislature can restrict its action, for it is a long-established rule, based upon common law and common sense, that an inferior cannot dictate terms to a superior. So much, then, for any so-called restriction attempted to be placed by the legislature upon the action of the constitutional convention.

The editor of the News builds a man of straw and then proceeds to knock him over in a style that should, and doubtless did, elicit the loud applause of his readers. We have never even intimated that "the act of the legislature calling the convention limited its powers." We merely insisted that the ratification of that act by the people when they voted to call a convention restricted the powers of the body which was created by their votes. We merely insisted that the convention was called for a specific purpose—that it was voted for by the people with that understanding, and that, therefore, except to that extent, it is *not* sovereign. The News seems to have some doubt as to the soundness of its own arguments, for the editor closes by addressing some imaginary arbiter: "Now, is not THE CONSTITUTION answered?" We trust the arbiter will decide in the affirmative. The answer is certainly "full," but it is by no means complete, as we have hastily endeavored to show.

The democrats propose to make it lively for the radicals in Ohio this season.

IN making up our column of Georgia news the other day we wrote—or at least we intended to write—that Colonel C. W. Hancock, of the Americus Republican, was seriously ill of bilious colic. Instead of this, however, the item stated that he was dead. As it is not too late to correct this ridiculous error, we hasten to say that Colonel Hancock has recovered from his illness and is now at his post editing the Americus Republican.

The colonel is the first man we have ever killed so severely, and we trust he will be the last.

THE rumor that Ben Wade has bought a country residence in San Domingo seems to have sprung from a desire on the part of the western paragrapher to furnish his paper with the latest news.

THE Atlanta Nickel seems to be numbered among the things that were. And yet there are seventy-five people ready to tell you to your face that Atlanta needs another paper.

SOME of the northern papers are indignant because we alluded to the railroad rioters as loyal ku klux. The editors of the northern papers ought to keep their tempers.

GAIL HAMILTON'S civil service essays do not seem to have taken the country by storm. Blaine ought to write over his own signature if he wants applause.

GEN. BOYNTON comes down rather hard on Detective Moore. It would have been better for Moore had he got in front of the great American, Sir William Goat.

It seems hard to be confronted by a man you have apparently deliberately killed, and yet this is the way Colonel Hancock, of the Americus Republican, treats us.

THE country can very well do without Grant, while Flipper and John Sherman remain with us. And even Sherman isn't indispensable.

IF Evarts is really going to deliver a speech, he ought to begin now so that he may have it all completed by the time frost kills the potato vines.

GEORGIANS shouldn't take snap judgment on the work of the convention. Let us wait and judge of the new constitution as a whole.

JOHN SHERMAN'S speech doesn't seem to take well with the western mob. This is an exceedingly melancholy fact.

IT will be one hundred years before Bennington is heard of again. At least let us hope so.

THE Russians don't seem to be worrying the Turks as bad as people thought they would.

And now, since we happen to think about it, what has become of Sam McLin, of Florida?

WHAT party will Blaine belong to in 1880?

FACT AND COMMENT.

RIPE guavas have made their appearance in Tampa, Fla.

THE land assessment of Tom Green county, Texas, shows the largest in the state—4 000,0 0 acres

A FRUIT canning establishment on a large scale will soon go into operation in Cullam, Alabama.

THIS is a memorable year in Texas, on account of the absence of circuses, kept away by high tax.

THERE are five lines of telephones in successful operation in New York city.

The democratic majority in the new legislature of Kentucky is about 60, or half what it was in the last one.

GEN. BEATTY, who is organizing Jim Blaine's party in Ohio, says that he is going to get 20,000 republican votes.

THE brandy crop of North Carolina is simply immense. Over three hundred distilleries are registered in the division of the collector's departments around Statesville.

TEN car loads of ammunition, 140 tons in all, have been loaded upon the steamer John Bramhall at the Winchester iron works, New Haven, Destination, Turkey.

GEN. HAWLEY stands by Roscoe Conkling and James Blaine like a man and a brother. It is painful to him to see the old war horses dropping behind. Nevertheless they continue to drop.

BUCK OMEROY'S regular morning greeting—"Hah! Seems to me I've seen you before, my dear. Let me think. We were married yesterday, weren't we.—Rochester Democrat.

THE total amount of state taxes in Tennessee for schools per annum is $550,0.0. The counties levy a tax aggregating $450,000, making the total amount of taxes collected for school purposes $1,000,000.

THE Boston Journal calls for a republican club in every town in Massachusetts right off. What for, and who is going to organize them? It don't look as if everybody was going to get into a sweat over this year's state election.

RABBI WISE, editor of the Israelite, is said to have sent forth this challenge: "We defy any Christian clergyman or professor of Hebrew to write a Hebrew letter."

IN Bexar county, Texas, General Diaz de Leon shot at Col. Macharro, but failed to make an impression, except that he meant business The latter would not smoke the kind of cigar the former offered.

THE Charleston News and Courier states that Governor Hampton did not borrow money for the state on his visit to New York, but obtained all that was needed within the limits of the state, and could have borrowed three times as much more.

ROGERS, the sculptor, has finished and is to send from Rome to Munich, to be cast in bronze, the plaster model for the dome of the new capitol, which is christened the "Genius of Connecticut."

A NATIVE of Strasburg lately threw himself from the partizan of the cathedral and fell on the roof of the aisle, being, of course, killed on the spot. Twenty years have elapsed since a suicide of this kind.

THE Chicago Times reports that John Sherman is about to leave the cabinet, the Indianapolis Journal counts out Carl Schurz, and the New York Herald dooms Attorney General Devens. We hope they will leave Tyner at least. It would be sad to lose Tyner from a civil service reform cabinet.

SENATOR MCDONALD, of Indiana, is of the opinion that the labor question will be forced upon the consideration of congress at an early day, and that the federal government will have to exercise the same police power over railroads that it does over navigable rivers.

IT is now claimed that the sewing machine was invented by Thimonnier, a Lyons workman, and that the first idea of the Remington writing machine is due to an Italian barrister named Giuseppe Ravizza, who in 1856 wrote a pamphlet on his keyboard system called "Il Cembalo Scrivano," wherein is this sentence: "What would Milton not have given to possess such a writing machine?"

THE Ocala (Fla.) Banner estimates the cost of purchasing, clearing, fencing and planting five acres of land in Marion county, with two hundred and fifty four year old seedling orange trees, at one hundred twenty-three dollars and seventy-five cents. The Orange Park company's estimate for the same work is five hundred and sixty dollars.

THE whole number of pilgrims to Rome during the pope's episcopal jubilee was less than was expected, being only 17,210. The largest number from any one country was from France, six thousand. The United States sent five hundred. The gifts are estimated as high as three millions of dollars.

MR. LOUIS WAHL, a wealthy Chicago manufacturer and local politician, proposes, by way of relieving distress among the poor of that city, to set them at work on the streets, not, however, at public, but at private expense. He offers to give a large sum to pay for such labor at one dollar a day, and has found a seconder in Mr B P Hutchinson, who will pay for five thousand days' work at this rate.

VANDERBILT'S $100,000 gift does not seem to have enthused the New York Central employees to any great extent. Mr. Vanderbilt, however, explains the delay by saying that the time has been occupied in preparing a list of the faithful. The paymaster's car is expected to make the round of the road early in September, and eight thousand men will about that time become richer if not better men.

AGRICULTURAL.

INQUIRY.—A reader of the agricultural columns wishes to know at what time to split the bark of peach trees, so as to prevent the premature dropping of their fruit.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

Mr. J. W. D. Eckles, a mechanic and farmer of Jackson county, Ga., has succeeded in inventing and patenting, after twenty years of constant and laborious study, a most ingenious contrivance for propelling, called an "Atmosphero Barometro Hydraulic Motor." It is intended to supplant the steam engine for propelling railroad and street cars, canal boats, etc., and after several trials, has been pronounced by experts (unlike that great humbug, the Keely motor), a success. Mr. Eckles says of it that "the power may be generated by an automatic and self-operating mechanism, and, if arranged under favorable circumstances, which may be done at quite a moderate cost the same can never be exhausted or overcome; and, since there will not be either boiler or engine to carry, the car or boat will not be taxed with but a few pounds of extra carrying weight." "The power is at the expense of more or less water according to the difference in altitude between any two given points, and the greater that difference is, the oftener the same water may be used over and again, under the barometric influence."

We have been in correspondence with Mr. Eckles about exhibiting his invention at the state fair, and had not the pond on the fair grounds been drained off, he would have exhibited its proficiency on a canal boat, of sufficient size to carry several persons.

SCARCITY OF MONEY

Agricultural Editor Constitution: I find in your Sunday morning issue a money broker's reason for hard times, over the name of J. H. James. He attributes all our financial woes to a want of credit, and this want of credit to improper legislation. From a money dealer's standpoint, this may be a correct explanation of the cause of hard times. His interest is promoted by extensive credit and wild mania for contracting debts, provided they are secured to the creditor by property which the law will hold subject to their payment under any and all circumstances. Now, this state of things would certainly make prosperous times for Mr. James and other money dealers, until they had gobbled up all the real estate in the country. Of course their business is carried on principally by credit and they can see no prosperity except in the exercise of this principle. It requires very little reflection, however, to see distinctly that the debtor's ruin involved in this is only a matter of time. We have only to remember the effect of the credit encouraged by the merchants' lien on the productions in Georgia, to understand the result of extensive credit. How many planters have been left homeless and powerless to produce by this system. "The goose that laid the golden egg" has been slaughtered, and if the credit system continues to be encouraged, sharpers and money dealers will become the English landlords of this country.

It is now time that people should lose sight of the fallacy of affording prosperity to the country by law-making. Those who depend upon this source for wealth or even competency, are certainly doomed to sad disappointment. Laws intended to relieve the debtor, lead ultimately to his financial ruin. Homestead, usury and all such laws, give temporary relief to debtors at the expense of the energy and industry necessary to make a living in future. If any collecting or relief law is necessary, (which is questionable,) it is such as will compel all men everywhere, and of all ages and colors, to pay what they have fairly and voluntarily contracted, and punish swindling and cheating on the part of debtor or creditor. The sooner our people lose the hope of legislating relief from financial embarrassment the better for them. Prosperity to a country does not come in this way, and the everlasting cry for various state relief laws, and inflation of the currency is a delusion. We can get money honestly only by having something to give for it. In order to have something to give for it, professional men must labor physically and mentally, merchants and other speculators must handle their money and commodities actively and judiciously and producers must produce more than they consume. This brings us, in the consideration of the subject, to the true cause of hard times, and scarcity of money with the mass of people. As Mr. James says money is plentiful and cheap, but it is in the hands of bankers and other capitalists and lies comparatively unremunerative because producers, the larger proportion of the people, make no surplus to give for it, and hence the scarcity of money in circulation. Individuals, neighborhoods, counties, states and nations alike are prosperous financially, in proportion to the amount they produce above consumption. In the first place there are not enough producers. The professions are crowded, merchants are in excess of the demands of trade, and the supply of clerks and railroad assistants is simply double the demand. The fees, profits and salaries are, therefore, reduced to the very lowest living point. The strikes of employes, so damaging of late, are the legitimate result of this excess of supply above the demand for operatives. This excessive supply of consumers for commercial operations is a drain upon the producing population. The plow stands idle, while the hand that directed it seeks a scanty living amongst the middle men, the non-producing consumers.

Moreover, producers, in many parts of the country, and particularly in Georgia, fail to make any surplus. Many of our farmers have nothing left after all expenses are paid, and hence no surplus, but a scarcity of money exists.

The wages paid to operatives have been expended by them for provisions and clothing. For the former, the money has gone west, and for the latter it has gone north; so no surplus is left with the operatives. The expenditures by the proprietor of the farm have gone in the same directions.

Now such proprietors and operatives send up the cry of hard times and scarcity of money, and may imagine that the passage of some bad law or the want of some relief law, or the contraction of the currency has led to the difficulty, when the truth is, they consume as much as they produce, and the only way they can have money is to steal it or have it given to them.

The question may be asked, why is it that prudent, industrious farmers thus fail to make a surplus? Take a representative farmer's operations as the answer. He has one hundred acres in cultivation. Half of this is planted in cotton, thirty in corn and twenty in small grain. Under favorable circumstances, the grain crop, with summer vegetables and potatoes, will afford substantial provisions for the proprietor's family, and the cotton crop, under very favorable circumstances, will pay the wages of operatives, guano bills, sugar, coffee and other etceteras. Should the price be low, however, or a drought interfere with the growth, "it will not pay out," leaving the farmer in debt and losing the rent of his land besides. It is not strange that money should be scarce and times hard with the producer, with a neighborhood, a county or a state of such producers. It is estimated that cotton costs twelve cents to the producer, to say nothing of the injury to his land, and when it sells only for that price the farmer's only remuneration is the pleasure of making King Cotton.

As the farmer is the principal producer in Georgia, the remedies for hard times and scarcity of money are, to return the surplus non-producing consumers to the plow, stop the large expenditures for guano, sewing machines, etc., and plant no cotton until the price will insure a profit to the producer. EX-AGRICOLA.

BEARING YEARS OF ORCHARDS.

The Michigan pomological society lately discussed the practicability of changing the bearing year of an orchard so as to have it produce when orchards in general fail, and when prices are high. Examples were given of successful practice in this way by suppressing excess of production in the year of general bearing and by feeding the tree well and keeping the head judiciously open to light and air. But of course the trouble is considerable, as is always the case when a rare object is aimed for. And only in sections like the east shore of Lake Michigan, where the blossoms are safe from climatic severities, almost every year it is worth while to attempt to change habits induced by natural causes.

But it is always profitable to reduce excessive cropping. Very often one season by no means suffices to enable an apple or pear tree to recover from the exhaustion induced by a heavy crop and to store up material and arrange it for another. Late sorts, which require the entire season to attain maturity, of course exhaust a tree more than those which fall from a tree early in August, and leave the tree two summer months of growth for recuperation. And it is consequently the winter sorts that are most prostrated by a heavy crop.

In the discussion referred to, Prof. Beale and Mr. Garfield cited cases in which they had observed that blossoms fertilized by pollen from other trees, in some experiments on crossing, yielded fruit as a result of this mere pollen contact when others were generally barren. This agrees as far as it goes with the results observed by Dr. Gray, Mr. Darwin and others as to the very much stronger growth of seeding plants from seed produced by cross fertilization. In an orchard under the writer's eye in August 1877, there are scarcely any apples on any trees where the whole head is of one kind and a whole block of one sort. But there are scattering apples on most of the specimen trees which have several different sorts grafted upon one head. Not enough, however, to be called a crop upon any one. They all bore heavily last year. —N. Y. Tribune.

UNWHOLESOME VEGETABLES.

Agricultural Editor Constitution: We doubt the existence of any such thing We believe all are good, and that the so-called unwholesome ones are only those which we do not understand the preparation of for the table. Take two for example: We frequently hear people of ordinary digestion say: "I like boiled cabbage, but have been compelled to forego the taste of it because it does not agree with me. I cannot digest it." "Can you eat it raw, with the usual condiments?" "Oh, yes, any quantity of it," is the reply. Cabbage mast, then, be wholesome, and the difficulty in the mode of preparation. Instead of saturating with the grease from bacon, boil in salted water, and when thoroughly done dress with butter sauce well seasoned. There is no better dish, and any dyspeptic can enjoy and digest it.

We never saw a person who had not a natural taste for cucumbers, yet how many can eat them with impunity? Here ignorance of the proper mode of preparing cuts us off from an excellent dinner dish. Slice crosswise and thin into salted water, and let it remain for half an hour. Then draw off the salted water, rinse thoroughly in fresh, after which season to your taste, and we guarantee no trouble on the score of digestion. S.

HART COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Extract from Proceedings of a Meeting of that Society, Held August 9th, 1877, at Hartwell, Ga.

According to resolution passed at our last meeting, Mr. F. S. Roberts delivered an address on the cultivation of wheat, the following being the main features of the same:

Prepare your land for wheat by thorough plowing. Plow it first with a twisted plow, then run in each furrow, right after the twister, a subsoil plow, which will thoroughly break the land. After thorough preparation of land, sow seed, and plow in with a small ripper plow, or with a harrow. Be careful not to plow the seed in too deep.

We are too remiss in the selection of our seed wheat. This is the most important part of wheat culture. Good seed planted makes a good return Every farmer in gathering his wheat, should select the best spots he has in his crop, let them stand till thoroughly ripe—until the heads hang down—then cut those spots separately, and thresh and save that seed. By doing this year after year, a great improvement will be effected in our seed wheat, and the farmer will be amply repaid for his trouble. To cut wheat rather on the green order makes prettier and better flour, but for seed it should be thoroughly ripe.

Another important item, is to sow the crop early, not later than the first of November.

If we sow a forward kind of wheat, and good ripe and sound seed, and sow early enough, there will be no danger of rust. I believe that half ripe wheat produces sickly stalks, which degenerates and makes sickly plants, and these disasters of rust and other diseases take place.

This crop being somewhat uncertain, commercial fertilizers are not advised, but by applying cotton seed liberally, preparing the land well; the reward is generally a remunerative harvest, and a return for the labor and time expended."

Captain J. F. Croft made a few remarks from which the following is gathered:

"I do not think, in the main, that deep cultivation is necessary for wheat; but I do believe it is highly important to make the land level; the roots have to have their own territory, and if the land is level the roots will all penetrate, and you are more sure to have a good stand, and besides are not so much subject to disastrous freezes in the winter."

They were followed by other members of the society, in questions and answers on this subject, making a very interesting meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned to the first Tuesday in September next,

C. W. SEIDELL, secretary.

GREEN SAND MARL.

Agricultural Editor Constitution:—The Houston Journal is mistaken in saying that the green sand marl, lately found in that county, is the first found in the state. Stewart county also contains a large and valuable bed of the same. In the recent examination of the banks of the Chattahoochee river, from Columbus to Fort Gaines, by the geological survey under Messrs. Loughridge and Singleton, a bed of green sand 20 feet in thickness was found just below Rood's Bluff, in Stewart county. It is exposed for nearly two miles along the river, and is an older belt than that of Houston county.

A full analysis will be made of each of these valuable fertilizers as soon as it can be done, and the results given to the public. A preliminary examination shows the amount of potash present to be about three per cent.

Specimens of these marls may be seen in the geological collection room.

RASPBERRIES

Raspberries are easily set out and easily cultivated—a very delicious fruit. I know of no fruit I prefer to this. It will not produce so much to the acre as the blackberry or strawberry, and yet I think the cost of raising a bushel of raspberries is about the same as that of strawberries, and then the latter, having the hull on, will contain by measure only about two thirds as much clean fruit as raspberries, so the consumer gets a third more, and what I esteem a more delicious fruit. I am speaking of a superior variety, the Turner, which has lately been introduced into general culture in Illinois and Iowa. I think it was originated a few years ago by Professor J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, Illinois. Berry bright red, large, thimble shape, delicious flavor, like the best of the wild ones; rather soft for carriage. They throw up numerous suckers, which I find no great disadvantage if persons have industry enough to keep down the weeds, and thorough cultivation is what all fruit needs in the early part of the season to produce a good crop. In setting out, do it early in spring, for the plants start growth early. Take up the root deep enough to get a piece of horizontal root, and cut the top all off within three inches of the ground, and then set it three inches deeper than before dug up; rows five feet apart, and three feet in the row. They have a straight, upright growth, and will do quite well without tying.—Shel Foster, Muscatine, Iowa.

—All the world over, Baby governs. Yet often disease will overcome the Baby and then it is that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup proves its worth by conquering the disease. Price 25 cents per bottle.

"THE BEAUTIFUL BLUE DANUBE."

They drift down the hall together;
He smiled in her lifted eyes.
Like waves of that mighty river,
The strains of the "Danube" rise.
They float on its rhythmic measure,
Like leaves on a summer-stream;
And here, in this scene of pleasure,
I bury my sweet, dead dream.

Through the crowd of her dusky tresses,
Like a star, shines out her face;
And the form his strong arm presses
Is sylph-like in its grace.
As a leaf on the bounding river
Is lost in the seething sea,
I know that forever and ever
My dream is lost to me.

And still the viols are playing
The grand, old, wordless rhyme;
And still those two are swaying
In perfect tune and time.
If the great bassoons that mutter,
If the clarionets that blow,
Were given a voice to utter
The secret things they know.

Would the list of the slain who slumber
On the Danube's battle-plains,
The unknown hosts outnumber
Who die 'neath the "Danube's" strains;
Those fall where cannons rattle,
'Mid the rain of shot and shell;
But these, in a fiercer battle,
Find death in the mystic's swell.

With the river's roar of passion
Is blended on the dying groan;
But here, in the halls of fashion,
Hearts break, and make no moan,
And the music, swelling and sweeping
Like the river, knows it all;
But none are counting or keeping
The lists of those who fall.

An Absurd Law.

Thomas Francis Bayard.

It is a sad fact that under section 820 of the revised statutes of the United States it is to-day a cause of disqualification and challenge to any grand or petit juror in the courts of the United States "ever to have served in the rebellion, or given it aid or comfort, or to have given any assistance directly or indirectly, or anything whatever, to any one or for the use of any one whom the giver knew to have been engaged in arms against the United States." Under this we witness in fifteen states of the union the great body of native white citizens excluded from all share in the execution of the laws as jurors, and the strange anomaly can daily be witnessed of marshals selecting and summoning juries, of district attorneys addressing them, and judges instructing them, when neither judge, prosecutor nor marshal would be qualified to serve as a juryman.

—When a lady enters the crowded ball-room, nothing pleases her so much as to hear a murmur of admiration from all sides. "Andrews' Bazar" furnishes patterns of ball dresses, imported directly from abroad, in the latest styles. Published by W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati.

New Advertisements.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. LAW DEPARTMENT.

J. B. Minor, LL.D Prof Com. and Stat. Law; S. O. Southall, LL.D., Prof. Equity and Law Merchant, Internal Law, etc. Sessions begins Oct. 1, and continues *nine months*. Instruction by text books and lectures combined, illustrated by Moot Court exercises For ca alogue, apply (P. O. University of Va.) to

JAMES F. HARRISON, M. D., Chairman of the Faculty.

August 16, 1877.
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THE EXPRESS,

CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

LARGEST Circulation on the State Road. Published in the best section of Cherokee Georgia. The Best Advertising Medium between Atlanta and Chattanooga. Rates very liberal Address C. H. C. WILLINGHAM, Proprietor. 000 aug22...dtf

For Sale,

ONE full lot of land in the county of Fayette, on the old Campbellton and Fayetteville Road. Forty acres of open land Two settlements. There are water falls on the place for machinery. Terms, $11 per acre. Good time given one-half the money. School and church convenient. FELIX THORNTON, Fayetteville, Ga. 357 aug8...w1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 28th day of December, A. D., 1875, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Thomas T. Tucker, of Jonesboro, county of Clayton and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, and that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Virginia House, in Newnan, Georgia, before Lemuel T. Downing, Esquire, Register, on the 6th day of October, A. D., 1877, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

W. H. SMYTH, United States Marshal, as Messenger. 282 aug- dlt

House and Lot for Sale.

MY RESIDENCE, No. 245 Rawson street, is for sale on terms to suit the purchaser. Nine rooms in the house Three room building attached by covered way, for kitchen and servants Large and commodious stable. Nearly one acre in the lot. Property in good repair and must be sold. HENRY JACKSON. Apply at law office of Jackson & Lumpkin, on Marietta street. 124 june6...dtf

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Ordinar's Office, August 20th, 1877.

N. M. MORRIS has applied for exemption of personalty and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 7th day of September, 1877, at my office.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary. 346 aug21...w2t

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Ordinary's Office, August 20, 1877.

MRS. S. M. HURT wife of J. W. Hurt, has applied for exemption of personalty and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 6thday of September, 1877, at my office.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary. 364 aug 22—w2t

VEGETINE

—WILL CURE—

SCROFULA,

Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painfully sufferers.

Cancer, Cancerous Humor.

The marvelous effect of VEGETINE in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing VEGETINE to to their patients.

Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inflexible case of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases.

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores

Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE, and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is he great blood purifier.

Constipation.

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles

VEGETIN

THE SEWERAGE QUESTION.

Consultation Proposed—Cost of the Work Needed—Inclination to have it Done.

At the meeting of the general council last Monday night the question of the city's sewerage was presented in the most definite shape it has assumed yet, bnt it is still so indefinite that the only result of the great talk on the subject is the conviction that the city needs sewerage. Any definite idea of the method of obtaining it seems not yet to be clearly found, even among its warmest advocates. However, it is only necessary at the start to demonstrate the utter necessity of it and among our active and enterprising citizens the means will not remain long hidden.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS

have taken a laudable interest in this matter. They discussed it fully at their meeting last week, and drew up a petition to council asking the immediate remedy of some serious cases of defective sewerage, and recommending an extension and improvement of the whole system as soon as possible. They followed this petition into the council meeting, and after it was read to that body, chairman Mahoney of the commissioners addressed the council on the matter of sewerage in the city, its great defects, its most crying evils and the necessity of its immediate remedy. Commissioners Dodd and Goldsmith spoke on the same line. There was a deep interest manifested in the council and the petition was referred to the police committee. It will soon be fully and carefully considered. It is probable that this matter will be made the subject of a called meeting, and it is suggested by an alderman that the police commissioners, the board of health and all interested citizens be requested to be present to hear what is said and make whatever suggestions that may seem proper to them. It is estimated it will last at least

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

to extend all the main sewers which now end too near the centre of the city, and empty the refuse matter of the city without carrying it far enough off to render it harmless. This much money expended would place our drainage in an infinitely better condition, and would furnish a system of sewerage with which that now in use will not compare

The main question is, must this work be done at once? The almost universal opinion among those best acquainted with the subject pronounce an immediate remedy the course of economy, of wisdom, of safe public policy. But it is a matter of no little mystery as to where the necessary funds are to come from. The city appropriations are already made for the year, and it is certain that out of next year's funds no such sum could be spared for any extraordinary purpose. It seems that the only possible way out of the difficulty lies in the levying of

A SPECIAL TAX

for the purpose of raising the funds necessary to complete the city's sewarage. This power is granted to the council by the charter. It is true that when taxes are already high the idea of any any addition to them is not popular, but the case might be so put to the people of Atlanta that they would gladly bear the extra tax for the benefits purchased by the revenue thus raised. At any rate there seems to be on the part of some members of the council a desire to know the views of leading citizens. A public meeting of the council and a sort of

FREE CONSULTATION

with citizens might accomplish much good, and bring in view the means to remedy the evil of which there is a wide and constantly growing complaint This meeting will probably be held sometime next month. The mayor and council have acted in this matter as in all others intrusted to their care, with an eye and purpose single to the best interests of the city. Their financial means have been limited, but they have applied them most economically, and they are now connecting as fast as possible the defects in the city's sewerage. If they could only be furnished the means there is no danger that they would not be applied in a most judicious manner to the permanent benefit of our city and the accomplishment of the highest public good

ANOTHER VICTIM.

How the Colored Liquor Smuggler is Treated

A few days since Tom Bell, a dark citizen, was tried before the recorder on a charge of retailing spirituous liquors without a license from the city council, and was fined seventy-five dollars and costs

Yesterday

ANOTHER CASE

came before the recorder. Henry Cooper, the negro who keeps a restaurant under the Campbell house, on Decatur street, was arrested on a charge of retailing whisky without a license from the city council. He was heard before his honor Recorder Milledge, and a very plain case was then made out against him. He was fined $40 and costs, which he will not probably pay. He will grant the city his services for sometime to come on public improvements It appears that there is any amount of such dodging of the law going on in various parts of the city. Henry Cooper's establishment is in the very midst of

A PERFECT DEN

of negro rowdyism and obscenity, and the good people for considerable distance around are subjected to great inconvenience and annoyance The police commissioners have unanimously requested the council to revoke the licenses of two bar-rooms in this vicinity, and it is hoped it will be done. At all hours of the day there are crowds of worthless negroes hanging about these places. They are the sources of untold crime and a perfect rendezvous for abandoned men and women. They have long been public nuisances and have frequently been complained of, but the matter has now taken a shape which will perhaps induce a final remedy.

Important Railroad Meeting—Arrangement of Freight Rates.

There will be, at the Kimball House, this morning at 10 o'clock, a convention of all the general-freight agents of southern railroads Nearly all the roads will be represented. The call issued for the meeting states as its general object the

REGULATION OF FREIGHT RATES,

and, as this is a matter closely interesting to every road, they will, in all probability have representatives here to-day The work proposed will, it is said, be found much more difficult to do than to talk about; but there seems to be a general unanimity of opinion among local railroad men as to the feasibility of the plan proposed. It is probable that the convention, after transacting its business, will join the

TICKET AGENTS' EXCURSION,

which the management of the Air Line road will tender. This will be a most enjoyable trip and will call together railroad men from all parts of the south. The excursion will take place the latter part of this week.

Many Who are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholeroma food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.

aug1...deod1m

Station House Report.

There were no state arrests yesterday, and comparatively few for city offenses.

The city chain gang is now pretty full, and the unfortunates are busily enraged in improving the condition of our streets. Everything about the station house is as neat as can be, and the entire premises are ready for inspection at any time

RECORDER'S COURT.

Recorder Milledge caught up yester lay with the press of business and swept the dockets clear. He had twelve cases to dispose of, but dispatched them in a very business like manner The proceedings were quite profitable in a financial point of view, netting ninety four dollars to the city, a considerable portion of which was paid in cash.

The best order is kept in the court room, and the recorder is evidently determined to adopt a firm policy in his official conduct.

West End Mineral Springs.

Atlanta has another resort. Mr. Stanton, proprietor of the West End Mineral spring, which was so famous a few years ago, has sunk the basin and arranged so that there will be no cessation in the supply. It is now open to the public and is daily visited by numbers of ladies and gentlemen. The water has been analyzed by some of the best chemists in the state and is found to possess a rich store of mineral properties. It is said to have effected some wonderful cures. Atlanta possesses a wealth of mineral water—four springs in full play.

Go to Carlton & Son, that one-horse grocery man, 134 Marietta street, for what you want, as he is still running, and not gone into bankruptcy as the Lu-c-si-an-a cotton planter did. 238 aug19 deod2w

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Miss Woodruff, of Griffin, and Miss Lewis, of Marietta, are at the Kimball

—Mr. Herbert Brown, son of Mr. Perino Brown, of our city, will leave to-day for Chattanooga where he will fill an important position In one of the leading banks of that city. Last night there was a delightful social gathering at his father's residence, composed of his many male and female friends, who regret that he is to leave the city Herbert is one of the boys, and we hope his new home will be as pleasant as that he is to leave.

—One who reads the horoscope of local politics declares that the figure of our next mayor looks something like Alderman McMillan.

—Few cities are so fortunate as Atlanta in possessing a chief of police who is not only a model official on duty but also of gentlemanly courtesy.

—Governor Wade Hampton will possibly visit our city during the fair.

—The friends of Mr. Eugene Ellis are glad to see that he has recovered from his recent severe illness.

—The argument of Judge Hopkins before the supreme court yesterday was pronounced by opposing counsel "a superb effort."

—Senator Hill was among the spectators in the gallery yesterday during the debate on the capital question.

—Mayor Angier and Frank T. Ryan, Esq., clerk of the council, have been granted leaves of absence and will "resort" for a few days. They will be back in time to run the next regular council meeting.

—Miss Jessie G——, and Miss Jennie B——, of Macon, are in the city for a few days stay.

—Steve Johnson is one of the rising men of the revenue service. He is a faithful officer and is highly esteemed wherever his duties have called him to reside.

—It is said that S. Warren Mayes, Esq., once a lawyer in this city will accompany his step-father, Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, to Brazil in the capacity of secretary of the American legation.

—Among the latest arrivals at the Kimball are Virgil Powers, Macon; J C Hess, Philadelphia; Felix Heymann, Philadelphia; J B Harrison, Baltimore; W W Thomas, Athens.

—Go to Dr. Schuman's, on Whitehall street, and get a refreshing drink of soda, or a glass of pure mineral water this hot weather.

—Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

New Holland Springs

are Manganese, Carbonic Acid Gas, Lime, Sulphur, Iron.

BOARD REDUCED.

$2 day; $10 week; $35 mon.; $30 mon. the season.

EDM. W. HOLLAND,

864 july20. dtf Manager.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York City*

aug17-29 deod&ewsm

309 aug19...d1w s r m

The Georgia State Fair

Will be held in ATLANTA, beginning

Monday, October 15th, 1877

AND CONTINUING ONE WEEK.

LARGE and Liberal Premiums for Stock, Manufactures, Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Fancy Work of Ladies, Fine Arts and Farm Products are offered.

Premium Lists and other information can be obtained by application to

MALON M JOHNSTON, Secretary,
297 aug18...dtloct15 Atlanta, Ga.

CONSUMERS OF LARD!

Beware of Lard adulterated with **water**, which you can tell by its spitting and sputtering in the frying pan. It is a **fraud** and you are wasting your money in buying it. The old brand of

N. K FAIRBANK & CO.
ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO,

is known to be **reliable**, and by calling **always** at your Retail Grocers for

"Fairbank's Lard,"

you will always get a first class article, **entirely free** from water. After reading this, take some of the Lard you are now using, put it in a **hot frying pan** and if it **spits** and sputters take it back to your retail grocer and tell him **YOU DON'T WANT "WATERED LARD,"** and that hereafter you **must** have the **genuine** article,

"FAIRBANK'S LARD."

213 jun18 ddm wedasat

Fertilizers

SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO TURNIPS and other Root Crops for sale, retail or by ton, at MARK W. JOHNSON & CO'S.

338 july18...d2aw4w

Havana Lottery

For information and plans apply at once to

BORNIO & ROTHER,

The oldest agency in the United States, established in 1843.

212 may15 2m sun tue

GEORGIA, Fayette county.

Ordinary's Office, June 4, 1877.

WHEREAS, T. B. Swanson, administrator on the estate of Samuel Swanson, deceased, has applied to me for letters of dismission on said state,

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all persons interested, to be and appear at my office on the first Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why letters of dismission hould not be granted to the applicant.

L. B. GROVES,
216 June12—w1aw3m Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Ordinary's Office, August 6, 1877

WHEREAS, E. P. Chamberlin, administrator of the estate of Eleon Vorus, deceased, applies for leave to sell the real estate of said deceased, for benefit of heirs and creditors

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in September next, else leave to sell will be granted the applicants.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
116 aug7...1aw1w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Milton county.

Ordinary's Office, June 6, 1877.

ROBERT THOMPSON, administrator of the estate of Jacob Strickland, deceased, has applied for letters of dismission from said trust:

This is, therefore to notify all persons concerned, to file their objections, if any they have, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant as applied for.

W. H. NESBIT,
161 jne6...w1aw3m Ordinary.

Relief for the Afflicted

DR TUTT'S PILLS

Meet the wants of those who need a safe and reliable medicine. The immense demand which has so rapidly followed their introduction is evidence that they do supply this want, and proves them to be

THE MOST POPULAR PILL

ever furnished the American people. The highest medical authorities concede their superiority over all others, because they possess alterative, tonic, and healing properties contained in no other medicine. Being strongly Anti-Bilious, they expel all humors, correct a vitiated state of the system, and, being purely vegetable, they do not, like other pills, leave the stomach and bowels in a worse condition than they found them, but, on the contrary, impart a healthy tone and vigor before unknown.

OUR WORDS INDORSED

Dr. C. L. MITCHELL, Ft. Meade, Fla., says:

"*I know the superiority of your pills, and want to see them used instead of the worthless compounds sold in this country.*"

Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky., says:

"*Tutt's pills are worth their weight in gold.*"

Had Sick Headache & Piles 30 Years.

"*I am well. Gaining strength and flesh every day.*" R. S. Austin, Springfield, Mass.

He Defies Chills and Fever.

"*With Tutt's pills, we defy chills. Illinois owes you a debt of gratitude.*" F. R. Ripley, Chicago, Ill.

Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

Gray hair is changed to a glossy black by a single application of this dye. It is easily applied, acts like magic, and is as harmless as spring water. Never disappoints. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

DR. RICE,

37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy. All thoroughly and permanently cured.

SYPHILIS positively cured and every vestige removed from the system.

GLEET. Gonorrhea. Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, for Radical Cure and all other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend patients to my care. When it is inconvenient for such to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultation free personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

223 aug5—d&wly

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE

REMOVED

In Happy Relief to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

884 may15...d1yr

Ayer's Ague Cure

FOR THE SPEEDY RELIEF OF

Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Agus, Periodical or Bilious Fever, etc., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marshy or miasmatic poisons.

Has been widely used during the last twenty-five years, and in the treatment of these distressing diseases, and with such unvarying success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. The shakes or chills, once broken by it do not return until the disease is contracted again. This has made it an accepted remedy, and trusted specific, for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South

Ayer's Ague Cure eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and leaves the patient as well as before the attack. It thoroughly expels the disease, so that no Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dysentery or Debility follows the cure. Indeed, where disorders of the Liver and Bowels have occurred from Miasmatic Poison, it removes the cause of them and they disappear. Not only is it an effectual cure, but, if taken occasionally by patients exposed to malaria, it will expel the poison and protect them from attack. Travelers and temporary residents in Fever and Ague localities are thus enabled to defy the disease. The General Debility which is so apt to ensue from continued exposure to Malaria and Miasm, has no speedier remedy.

For Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

244 aug17...d3taw2m & w2m

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

This is the

CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL PURGATIVE

Before the public. It is a delicious preparation. Sold by druggists. Children like it. Mothers, nurses and sewing girls, should fail to use it.

Sold in Atlanta by PINSON & HOLT.
80 july4...d& wtf

MANHOOD RESTORED

Victims of youthful imprudence who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggists has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y.

oct20—deod&ewly

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggists has the ingredients.

Address Dr. JAQUES & CO, Cincinnati, Ohio. dec5,1876—d&wly

SUFFERERS from LOST MANHOOD, SYPHILIS, or any disease caused by indiscretion, why have given up all hope after trying in vain all the **so-called** remedies, will find the only sure relief by calling at, or sending stamp for free, confidential, and beneficial advise to the old **Western Medical Institute, 127 Baltimore St., Cincinnati.** Write or call and examine in Museum of Life Size Models of **cases cured,** and you will be convinced it is the only institute that **has and can** can agreeably treat these ailments **No charge** to respectable person for treatment till cured. 485 apr28...d1y&2d4days

Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life restores manhood and the vigor of youth to the most shattered constitution in 4 weeks, from whatever cause arising. Failure impossible. Beware of advertisers who offer so-called Free Prescriptions that are useless, and finally prove nonly expensive Whatever has merit must cost a fair price $3 per case Sent by express anywhere. Sole Agent, Dr. JOS. JACQUES, 7 University Place, New York Druggists supplied.

61 aug5,1877...dly

USE

HOWARD HYDRAULIC CEMENT

AND READ

FOR

Building Purposes,

SUCH AS

Bridges Foundations,

Cisterns, Vaults, &c

USED IN

Bridges and Culverts on Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

Send for circular.
Address G. H. WARING,
547 may1...d&m Kingston, G

Newspaper.

The People's Paper!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SUBSCRIB

FOR THE

CONSTITUTION

Daily and Weekly.

THE ONLY

DAILY

PAPER

PUBLISHED IN ATLANTA.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF

THE PEOPLE

IN CONTAINS

All the Latest News

BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE,

Full Market Reports

BY TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

TERMS:

Daily, $10 00 a Year.
Weekly, $2 00 a Year.

IN ADVANCE.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL LINE

TO TEXAS

FROM THE CAROLINAS AND GEORGIA

Low Rates

Offered to EMIGRANTS, with Through Cars. For further information apply to Mr J A Adair Agent Depot, where Railroad Tickets and Sleeping Car Berths can be secured at all hours during the day.

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent,
J DIEGOLI— ATLANTA, GA

Northeastern Railroad OF GEORGIA.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

ATHENS, GA., July 21, 1877.

IN order to accommodate visitors to the University Commencement an extra train will be run on Northeastern Railroad during the week, beginning July 30th, 1877, as follows:

Leave Athens..... 8 00 a m
Arrive at Elberton..... 5 00 a m
Arrive at Atlanta via Air-Line..... 8 15 a m
Leave Lula..... 5 30 a m
Arrive at Athens..... 7 45 a m

This train makes close connection going from Athens to Atlanta. The present schedule of regular train makes close connection to Athens—leaving Atlanta at 4 00 p. m.

Round Trip Tickets to Commencement for One Fare.

JAMES M EDWARDS,
July24...d2w Superintendent.

Sale of Unclaimed Freight.

CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY,
ATLANTA, GA., August 7, 1877.

FOLLOWING consignments are unclaimed and if not called for within the next thirty days, will be sold for charges due, on Saturday, September the ninth, to the highest bidder, at the Auction House of McCandless, Ellis & Co. Atlanta:

R. Turner, Mount Airy, 1 bbl. Mdse.
I Grubman, Atlanta, 1 bbl. Order.
D N. Judson, Atlanta, 6 pieces Marble.
E Murphey, Atlanta, 1 box Mdse.
Wm. Merrick, Atlanta, 1 lot Household goods.
Sallie Brown, Atlanta, 1 piece Hollow Ware.
Mrs. Emma Holly, Atlanta. 1 Sewing Machine.

ROBERT SCHMIDT,
135 aug8...d1aw1m Agent.

Railroad Schedules.

Central & Southwestern RAILROADS

SAVANNAH, GA., March 8, 1877.

ON and after Sunday, March 11, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah..... 9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta..... 9 15 a m
Arrives at Augusta..... 6 45 p m
Arrives at Macon..... 6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta..... 9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta..... 5 02 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic railroad for all points North and West.

COMING SOUTH AND WEST.

Leaves Atlanta..... 10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon..... 5 45 a m
Leaves Macon..... 7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville..... 9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton..... 11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta..... 4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah..... 4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta..... 9 15 a m

Making connections at Augusta for the North and East, and at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah..... 7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta..... 6 00 a m
Leaves Augusta..... 7 45 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville..... 9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton..... 11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon..... 8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta..... 8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta..... 2 16 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula 8 20 a m
Arrives at Eufaula..... 9 49 p m
Arrives at Albany..... 2 10 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus..... 9 33 a m
Arrives at Columbus..... 1 13 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula and Albany daily making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and at Charlotte and Richmond Air-Line at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroads; at Columbus with Western and Mobile

Railroad. Extension leaves Mondays on Blaks and Friday.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta..... 1 40 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta..... 6 35 p m
Leaves Albany..... 10 00 a m
Leaves Eufaula..... 8 05 p m
Arrives at Macon frm Eufaula & Albany 4 10 p m
Leaves Columbus..... 11 19 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus..... 3 11 p m
Leaves at Macon..... 7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta..... 6 00 p m
Leaves Augusta..... 8 05 p m
Arrives at Savannah..... 7 15 a m

Making connection at Savannah with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and train No 1 from Macon, which train is connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
General Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah
W. J. RAOUL,
Supt. Southwestern Railroad, Macon.

North Eastern Railroad.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Athens, Ga., June 29, 1877

SCHEDULE North Eastern Railroad in effect June 23d, 1877. Daily, Sundays excepted:

Leave Athens..... 4:50 p m
Arrive Lula..... 6:50 p m
Leave Atlanta via A L & R R..... 4:00 p m
Leave Lula..... 7:20 p m
Arrive at Athens..... 9:40 p m

Close connection made at Athens with up-day train on Athens Branch Georgia railroad, and at Lula with north bound passenger train on A. & C. Air-Line R. R. Passengers from Atlanta to Athens have time for supper at Lula

J. M. EDWARDS
June 24 1877...dtf Superintendent.

Atlantic and Gulf R. R.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, May 5, 1877.

ON and after Sunday the 6th inst., Passenger Trains on this Road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leave Savannah daily at..... 4:00 p m
Arrive at Jesup " ..... 7:10 p m
Arrive at Bainbridge " ..... 7:45 p m
Arrive at Albany " ..... 9:40 a m
Arrive at Live Oak " ..... 3:50 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville " ..... 10:00 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee " ..... 9:20 a m
Leave Tallahassee " ..... 3:30 p m
Leave Jacksonville " ..... 3:00 p m
Leave Live Oak " ..... 8:50 p m
Leave Albany " ..... 2:00 p m
Leave Bainbridge " ..... 4:00 p m
Leave Jesup " ..... 5:05 a m
Arrive at Savannah " ..... 8:30 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Tallahassee, Brunswick Darien and Macon take this train.

Passengers leaving Macon at 9:15 a m, daily except Sunday, connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 5:45p m (daily except Sunday).

No change of cars between Montgomery and Live Oak, over this route.

Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Live Oak and Montgomery and Live Oak on this train

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, New Orleans, etc.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Palatchicola every Saturday; for Columbus Thursday and Saturday mornings.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for St. Augustine, Palatka and Enterprise.

Trains on Brunswick & Albany Railroad leave junction, going west, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11:14 a m.

For Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 p m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN DIVISION.

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at 6:46 a m
Arrive at McIntosh " " 9:40 a m
Arrive at Jesup " " 11:20 a m
Arrive at Black Shear " " 3:00 p m
Arrive Dupont " " 7:00 p m
Leave Dupont " " 6:00 a m
Leave Blackshear " " 9:05 a m
Leave Jesup " " 12:20 p m
Leave McIntosh " " 2:36 p m
Arrive at Savannah " " 5:15 p m

WESTERN DIVISION

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Leave Dupont at..... 5:00 a m
Arrive at Valdosa at..... 7:00 a m
Arrive at Quitman at..... 9:00 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at..... 11:15 a m
Leave Thomasville at..... 1:15 p m
Leave Quitman at..... 3:20 p m
Leave Valdosta at..... 4:40 p m
Arrive at Dupont at..... 6:45 p m

GEO. S HAINES, General Ticket Agent.
H. S. HAINES,
July20...dtf General Superintendent.

SUMMER, 1877.

THE GREAT

Kennesaw Route

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD

ON and after Sunday, June 10th, 1877, trains will leave Atlanta from Union Passenger Depot as follows:

7.30am. Northern Express, (daily) arrives Bristol 11:15 p m, Lynchburg 9:15 a m, Washington 6:25 p m, Baltimore 8:30 p m.

7.30am. Little Rock Express, (daily) arrives Chattanooga 12:45 p m, arrives Memphis 7:30 a m. Little Rock 7:15 p. m.

7.30am. Rome Express, (daily) arrives Rome 11:00 a m.

7.30am. Western Express, (daily, arrives Chattanooga 12:45 p m, Nashville 7:35 p m, Louisville 8:30 a m, St. Louis 6:30 p m, Chicago 7:45 p m, Cincinnati 8:05 a m. Pullman Palace Cars Atlanta to Nashville Without change.

7.30am. Texas Express, (daily) arrives at Chattanooga 12:45 p m, Nashville 7:35 p m, Columbus 5:30 a m, Poplar Bluff 6:15 p m, Texarkana 9:10 a m, Sherman 6:4 p m, Dallas 10:25 p m, Fort Worth 12:20 a m Austin 8,00 a m, Houston 5:40 a m, Galveston 9 a m.

2.35pm. Western Express (daily) arrives Chattanooga 8:30 p m, Nashville 5:00 a m. Louisville 3:40 p m, Cincinnati 7:00 p m, Chicago 7:30 a m, St. Louis 6:30 a m.

2.35pm. Texas Express, (daily) arrives Chattanooga 8:30 p m. Memphis 3:00 p m, Little Rock 2:15 a m, Texarkana 9:10 a m, Sherman 6:40 p m, Dallas 10:5 p m, Fort Worth 12:20 a m, Austin 8,00 a m, Houston 5:40 a m, Galveston 9 a m.

2.35pm Lightning Express, north arrive Bristol 4:10 am, Lynchburg 1:15 p m, Washington 9:45 p m, Baltimore 11:30 p m, Philadelphia 3:30 a m, New York 7:00 a m, Boston 8:30 p m.

Pullman Palace Cars leave Atlanta daily by this train for Philadelphia and are attached at Washington, this train carrying Pullman car for New York—virtually no change of cars from Atlanta to New York.

The Kennesaw route has made the quickest time on record between Atlanta and Washington.

2.35pm. Rome Express, (Saturday only) arrive Kingston 5:25 pm Rome 7:00 p m.

6.20pm. Accommodation, daily, except Sundays,) stops at all stations.

THIS IS

THE ONLY ALL RAIL LINE

TO TEXAS

FROM THE CAROLINAS AND GEORGIA

Low Rates

Offered to EMIGRANTS, with Through Cars. For further information apply to Mr J A Adair Agent Depot, where Railroad Tickets and Sleeping Car Berths can be secured at all hours during the day.

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent,
J DIEGOLI— ATLANTA, GA

Northeastern Railroad OF GEORGIA.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

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Leave Lula..... 5 30 a m
Arrive at Athens..... 7 45 a m

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Round Trip Tickets to Commencement for One Fare.

JAMES M EDWARDS,
July24...d2w Superintendent.

Sale of Unclaimed Freight.

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ATLANTA, GA., August 7, 1877.

FOLLOWING consignments are unclaimed and if not called for within the next thirty days, will be sold for charges due, on Saturday, September the ninth, to the highest bidder, at the Auction House of McCandless, Ellis & Co. Atlanta:

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I Grubman, Atlanta, 1 bbl. Order.
D N. Judson, Atlanta, 6 pieces Marble.
E Murphey, Atlanta, 1 box Mdse.
Wm. Merrick, Atlanta, 1 lot Household goods.
Sallie Brown, Atlanta, 1 piece Hollow Ware.
Mrs. Emma Holly, Atlanta. 1 Sewing Machine.

ROBERT SCHMIDT,
135 aug8...d1aw1m Agent.

Legal.

In Chancery.

Mayor and Council of Brunswick, Georgia, vs Thos. W. Lamb and Lewis W. Harris et al.—Bill, etc., In Glynn Superior Court.

IT appearing to the Court by the allegations of complainants bill that there has been great irregularity and confusion in the books kept by the officials, Clerks and Treasurers of the City of Brunswick, from 1865 to 1875, and no records has been kept of the bonds issued by said city, and other indebtedness created by the same and there being no other way of ascertaining the true amount of the legal indebtedness of said city, and especially as to the amount of legal and binding bonds due by said city, and which information is necessary to be had before attempting to issue bonds for $80,000 to take up the old bonds of indebtedness of said city; and it further appearing that debts are being brought forward and pressed for payment against said city, whose legality is doubtful, said debts both by bonds, accounts, etc. And it further appearing that said Mayor and Council can by law issue no more than $80 000 in new bonds to redeem said bonds, which purport to be over $200,000, and that the other indebtedness of said city purports to be over $——— and the amounts of interest on the same at 7 per centum is $11,186 and over, and whereas, the taxes the said Mayor and Council can enforce and issue, at the maximum rate of one and one half per centum allowed by law, and which said sums will not allow said Mayor and Council to either take up said outstanding bonds, pay the said floating debt or pay the interest on said indebtedness, after deducting the necessary expenses absolutely required to carry on the city government and protect property and life in said city, to bury the paupers dead and feed the poor and relieve the sick; and it being represented to this Court that it is absolutely essential to have the true amount of the indebtedness of the said City of Brunswick fixed and ascertained, and levied on as the property of W P Chisolm by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of B Pendley for the use of officers of court vs. Willis P Chisolm; also a fi fa issued from Fulton superior court in favor of John Jones for use of officers of court vs. W P Chisolm and Samuel Bard.

Also, at the same time and place, the half undivided interest in a tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and being part of land lot No. 85, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and known as lot No. 4 in the subdivision of Larkin Davis, Trustee, fronting twenty-five feet on the north west side of Peters street, and running back northwestwardly along Trenholm street one hundred and five-tenths feet to Booth's Alley, same width as front together, with the improvements thereon belonging, levied on as the property of Mrs. C. Deneen by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the justice's court of the 1020th district G. M., in favor of J. A. Scott, for the use of J. W. Winfield, vs Mrs. C. Deneen.

Also, at the same time and place, two acres of land, more or less, on Forest avenue and Collins street, adjoining the property of Frances and Hesketh, part of land lot No 52, 14th district of Fulton county Ga., containing one-half acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Robert Webster by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1876, against the same

Also, at the same time and place a lot on Brotherton Street, in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Gaskill and Bowen, part of land lot No 77 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x80 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Bowen and Sanders by virtue of, and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1876, against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Randolph and Harris streets, in the fourth ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Belknapp and Orme, part of land lot No. 19, 14th district of Fulton (now) County, Ga., containing one acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Sparks and Tye by virtue of, and to

PREFERRED LOCALS.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.

WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar29-dtf

W. C. ASHLEY,

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Builders' Hardware, &c., 33 Broad Street.

255 July18...dtf

CRAICE & CO.,

31 Peachtree Street.

Will sell the new DOMESTIC at bottom prices for CASH or prompt monthly instalments. The lightest running and best Machines for the least money. Don't fail to see it before buying Machines at high prices.

973 mar30...dly

Cements—Plaster—Lime.

Portland, Louisville, James River and Rosendale Cementar Plaste Paris, Land Plaster, Marble Dust and Shelby, Ala., Lime, by car load and less. 59 Decatur street.

349 aug21...d1t SCIPLE & SONS.

Coal—Coal—Coal.

Montevallo, Cahaba, Helena, and Black Shale Ala., Red Ash, and Coal Creek Selected Lump Coal, in car load lots. We guarantee weights, quality and satisfaction in every respect. Price as low as the lowest. Call on us or write for price list before purchasing

SCIPLE & SONS,

350 aug21...d3t 59 Decatur street.

W. JENNINGS & CO.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Locks, Hinges, Paints, &c., 38 Decatur Street.

519 july31...d6m f o i

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Gold pen found.
Six canvassers wanted—J S Pursley.
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House and lot for sale—Henry Jackson
Exemption—Daniel Pittman.
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English Female Bitters
Government sale of horses—Jesse W Jackson.
Cook wanted—Geo W Harrison.
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University of Virginia—Prof J B Minor
The Express—C H C Willingham.
Dr Bull's Baby Syrup
Andrews' bezar—W R Andrews.
Dooley's Yeast Powder.
Grea auction sale—J H Law.
Land for sale—Felix Thornton.
Fine furniture, fancy fowls and tobacco at auction—McCandless, Ellis & Co.

Coal, Coal, Coal.

With a full supply of **Coal Creek Coal and Battle Creek Coal** always on hand and arriving daily, I am prepared to offer to my friends and customers, and the public a superior article of coal at very low rates. The **Coal Creek Coal** has a national reputation. The **Battle Creek Coal**, although it can be sold for less, will guarantee to be fully as good as the best and in every instance to give satisfaction or the purchase money refunded. For price, terms, etc., call on JNO. F. EDWARDS, Agt.,

Atlanta, Ga., 1877. No. 5 East Alabama st.

We the undersigned have used the **Battle Creek Coal** and it gave entire satisfaction in every instance, and we consider it equal to any coal offered or sale in this market.

EB LAWTHE,
E. M. BERRY,
MOSES LIPPS,
CHAS PITCKNEY.

295 aug19...un indx3t

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

Call at the New York Store to buy your Trunks, Satchels, Shoes and Boots, and a full line of Dry Goods.

D. STEINHEIMER,
48 Whitehall Str.

296 aug19...d2t sun wedut in1x

Carlton & Son keep the celebrated Stewart Bros choice Hams—families pronounce them "par excellence" 328 aug.9 dcod2w

Knocked Down.

Yes it was a fair and square knock down, and the justice of the act is denied by the whole community are more particularly interested and they give unmistakable, evidence of their appreciation.

"When lovely women lends her influence, then it is the work moves bravely on."

We allude to the fact that the great female medicine known as English Female Bitters, has been reduced to one dollar per bottle or three for $2 50. One bottle will last two weeks.

80 aug22...d&w1w

How it is Done.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich"; the second, how to retain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty and saving; the second, (good health) by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Should you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular Size 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists in the U. S.

349 aug22...deodAwcowt

Carlton & Son, 134 Marietta street, keep on hand a select stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries. 328 aug19 deod2w

Car Load Horses

Mr. E. P. Winston will have a car load of fine Kentucky Horses in to-day. They can be found at my Stable, No 24 Alabama street

343 aug21...d2t J. F. REDD.

MEMBERS OF CONVENTION.

Take notice, this week, I shall offer my entire stock of Trunks, Satchels, Valices, Shoes and Boots, Hats and a large line of Dry Goods, at slaughtering prices.

D. STEINHEIMER,
48 Whitehall St.
Sign of the Big Trunk.

296 aug19...d2t sun wed 1st col 4p

Atlanta Musical Institute,

67 WHITEHALL STREET.

Branches taught: Pianoforte, Organ, Harmony; English German and Italian Singing. Cultivation of the Voice, Solo, Chorus and Class Singing, Singing at Sight; Violin and other Orchestral Instruments. During the absence of Mad. Schiltz, Pupils of instruction will be given by Mrs. Monroe, a talented and exquisite Pianist Terms: Private Lesson $6 00 per month.

" Class Lessons $1 00 " "

Over one hundred and fifty free lessons are given by the Institute during the season in Singing at Sight, Popular Harmony and Chorus Singing; also, Concerts, Recitals, etc., free to pupils. Only first class artists are teaching at the Institute. E. A. SCHULTZE.

155 aug10...d2w

Everything select and that can be desired, at Carlton & Son's 134 Marietta street.

328 aug19 deod2w

Naval Cadets, 9th District.

A competitive examination of candidates for appointment to the Naval Academy, for the 9th Congressional District, will be held in the City of Gainesville, on Saturday, September 1st, 1877. Dr. H. S. Bradley, Prof. J. W. Glenn, Prof. E. H. Beck, President C. B. LaHatte, and Henry Perry, Esq., are appointed the Board of Examiners.

Candidates must be over fourteen, and under eighteen, years of age, free from physical defects, of good moral character, residents of the 9th District and will be required to report at the Academy for examination by the 15th of September next.

August 20th, 1877. H. P. BELL.

P. S.—Papers in the 9th will please publish the above. H. P. B.

355 aug22...d1t

THE Buckeye has virtues which lie in the bitter principle called Esculin, which have been utilized for the cure of Hemorrhoids, or Piles. If suffering with that disease use Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment, only 50 cents a bottle.

441 may2...deowly&weowly

In enumerating the ills which flesh is heir to, such as Indigestion, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Nervous Debility, chills, Torpid Liver, &c., what a comfort to think that a relief from all of them can be obtained by using Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder, which can be had of any Druggist for 50 cents. It establishes a permanently healthy action, and its operation is mild and effective. Use Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder.

441 may2 . deowly&weowly

The Great Sale of China, Glass and Cutlery will be continued this morning at ten o'clock. J. H. LAW, Agent,

aug22—d1t 28 Whitehall street.

For fresh Watermelons, Fruits Vegetables and Groceries, call on Carlton & Son, 134 Marietta street. 328 aug19 deod2w

THE CAPITAL FIGHT.

THE LONG SPARRING CONTEST-ANTS COME TO TIME AT LAST.

A Lively Brush with a Quick Result—Two Sets of Pullipics—The Decision Reached without Debate.

It would have been apparent to a superficial observer on yesterday that something of unusual interest was on tapis at the capital.

By nine o'clock the galleries began to fill rapidly with spectators, fewer ladies and more capitalists and business men than is customary being in attendance. All of the local politicians were out, but the lobbies were strangely deserted. It appeared that Atlanta had determined to leave the matter

IN THE HANDS OF THE CONVENTION,

being content to sit in the gallery in judgment, as it were.

A good deal of impatience was manifested in waiting for the call of the knights to the list. The hands of the clock, however moving slower than the pulses of the people, crept tortoise-like through the hours, never skipping a minute, but ploughing through each one with inexorable patience. The hour was reached at last and the question was called.

But here some very unnecessary sparring was indulged in. It was assumed that the friends of Atlanta were unwilling to have the question come up at the time provided for in the "special order." After a fiery speech or two, delivered so rapidly that no Atlanta man could get a word in, it was discovered that Atlanta was quite as ready for the fray, and quite as anxious that it should open, as the friends of Milledgeville were.

THE OPENING OF THE DEBATE.

The debate was opened by the reading of the two reports of the committee. Col. Miles W Lewis moved to table the majority report, which brought Gen. Gartrell to his feet with a speech in opposition. Gen. Gartrell's speech was an able defense of Atlanta winning frequent applause from the members. The galleries never applauded any speech during the day. They remained quiet under compliment and grievance.

General Gartrell was followed by Colonel Lewis, who, while he favored submitting the question to the people, was very complimentary to Atlanta. His statement that "it might be said to Atlanta's eternal honor that the promise of the capital never won her compliance to the fraud by which it was brought here.." Colonel Lewis thought, however, that it would lessen the chances of ratification to put in the name of either Atlanta or Milledgeville. Said he: "The constitutional rafters are making here is well put together and is of sound timber. But it has put on all the freight it can carry. Let us not load it any further."

Mr. Holcombe in replying to this in a sensible and convincing speech, said: "If you put Atlanta's name in the constitution it will win you 75,000 votes that you couldn't get in any other way." Mr. Holcombe wanted the matter closed at once.

Mr. Tift made a speech in favor of leaving the matter to the people.

No test vote was reached during the morning session, much to the disappointment of those present. The only question voted on was a wonderfully framed amendment of Judge Wright's, though it was framed to win the support of both sides, succeeded in winning their prompt and emphatic opposition, and was sent to the table on the wings of the morning. The vote upon this amendment showed that each side had made up its mind pretty decidedly upon a certain line of conduct, and would be drawn aside by no incidental proposition.

THE AFTERNOON TILT.

In the afternoon the fight was reversed, Mr. Brown on the floor. Mr. Brown's speech was sensible and logical, but it was assertiined by the time the evening session was convened that the majority of the convention was determined to vote to leave it to the people. Mr. Pierce made an eloquent speech on this line, and after some further debate, the previous question was called.

This was a very unexpected movement and disconcerted those who had intended to make further use on the subject. General Lawton intended to offer a substitute for the whole matter. He asked for an opportunity to do this, but it was denied him, and the vote was then taken. The friends of Atlanta were content with the vote by the sound, and did not call for a decision.

This ended the matter. Mr. Furman, who was expected to make a speech, did not feel that it was necessary to do so, having thoroughly canvassed the matter, and knew precisely how the vote stood. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Furman for his industry, sagacity and dauntlessness in working up this point. His devotion to the cause he represented has never been surpassed. His devotion did not surpass his ability. His campaign was a brilliant and persistent one, and the victory he won its natural outcome.

BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS

Greatly reduced in price, at

G. H. & A. W. FORCE'S,

33 Whitehall street.

324 aug 9...d3t mid 2d or 3d col

DECATUR DOTS.

—During the past year four or five new residences have been erected in Decatur

—The frequency of passenger trains makes it a matter of no difficulty to reside in Decatur and do business in Atlanta. At least twenty gentlemen run this schedule.

—Decatur has more churches than any other town of its size in Georgia, and they are all well attended.

—The Orphans Home under the management of Rev J. L. Lupo and his good wife, is prospering finely. The home has a staunch friend in Mr. V. R. Tommey, to whom more than any other one man its life and prosperity are due.

—Decatur looks back with pride to the halcyon days when the supreme court was held in the court house.

—Real estate is advancing. A dozen fine residence lots in the center of the town are held at high figures.

—The boys and girls intend to organize a "Glee club" soon.

—Decatur is willing to accord Edgewood to Atlanta, but claims Kirkwood as its own suburb.

—A score of visiting ladies and gentlemen will summer in Decatur. The nights are delightful and the water very fine.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House Arrivals.

ATLANTA, GA., August 21.

C M Griffin, Boston; Mrs. Butler and child, Ala; Miss McKinzie, Branham, Texas; A O Bacon, Macon; Miss D Lewis, Marietta; J G Zachry, Conyers; A S Irvin, Athens; W H Converat, Savannah; J C Slimmer and wife, Washington; C W H Whitaker, Sandersville; S S Sweet, J C Longstreet, Macon; C K Yates, Greenville, S C; E Taylor, Nashville; Mrs A Groovenman and daughter, New Orleans; T W Akin, Cartersville; Mrs M C Wilcox, Mt Airy, Miss Annie Rogers, Knoxville; M L Marshon, Brunswick; Sam Small, Kate Smith, city; E H Smith, Savannah; A O Murphey, Barnesville; N Hicks, Harlem; J O Wafford, C E Furman, Henry Hillyer, city; W J Gerlach Baltimore; W J Bandel, Augusta; Howell Cobb, Athens; J H Morgan, E C Stevens, city; I W Rudler, Athens; J A Buckner, Baltimore; R B Smith, Clinton; G J Drake and wife, Ga; W M Lewis, Marietta; J J Hussey, Griffin; Sam'l Lumpkin, Lexington; S Moriary, St Louis; Mrs L A Meriwether, J A Payne, Hernando, Miss; J B Withers, Tate Springs; D E Butler, Madison; Mrs H Cranston, Augusta; J M Calhum, Washington.

ATLANTA, GA., August 18

Editors Constitution: Please allow me space in your columns to thank Mr. Cowart, the polite and accomplished news agent on the Western and Atlantic railroad, for kindness shown myself and family while passing over that road a few days since. I must say that he is the most polite news agent I ever met—always polite and attentive to business. We congratulate the Southern News company in securing the services of such a valuable young man. Success to him, is our wishes.

PASSENGER.

Stock feed of all kinds, and wheat screenings for poultry, at Carlton & Son's, 134 Marietta street. 328 aug19 deod2w

You can always get DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER from grocer in cans, quarter pound, half pound, one pound and five pound, in weight. No test has ever shown a single can to be short by the veriest trifle. Another thing about this baking powder is, its absolute purity, strength and exactness of composition,

Families will find it to their interest to call on Carlton & Son, 134 Marietta street, for Groceries, Vegetables and all kinds of Fruits.

328 aug19 deod2w

Buy fine Decorated Toilet Sets and Cutlery, this morning at ten o'clock. Last chance.

J. H. LAW, Agent,

aug22 d1t 28 Whitehall street.

Go to Carlton & Son, that one horse grocery man, 134 Marietta street, for what you want, as he is still running, and not gone into bankruptcy as the Low-cost-and-no cotton planter did. 328 aug19...deod2w

Do not forget that to-morrow (Thursday) night, there will be *fine music, delicious teas* and a *beautiful exhibition* at No. 7 Kimball House. Also, that it will be repeated Friday night, at which time the *Prizes* will be awarded. Come.

304 aug22...d1t

Rupture Cured

BY

MARSH'S CELEBRATED RADICAL CURE,

Truss scientifically applied by Dr. S. S. K. Dunshee, of New York, now permanently located at the **Centennial Building, No. 3½ Whitehall street, Room No 10. Atlanta, Ga.**

The worst cases successfully treated.

Consultation Free.

Call and see testimonials of Hundreds who have been cured.

Ladies' Department with competent lady attendant.

130 may29...dtf he lo

TOOMBS'S TREASURY.

THE RED-HOT GEORGIAN DIVES DEEP INTO HIS POCKETS.

And Draws Out the Cash to Pay the Expenses of the Convention—An Act of Eminent Patriotism.

The convention hall was the scene of a little sensation yesterday evening.

It will be remembered that some days ago a committee was appointed to look into the possibility of securing funds for the deficiency between the expenses of the convention and the appropriation. Nothing was heard of this committee, although it was anxiously looked for, until yesterday, when it offered a written report which will be found elsewhere in this morning's CONSTITUTION

MR. TOOMBS, "THE FRIEND OF LIBERTY."

Immediately upon the announcement that Mr. Toombs would really lend the convention the money, a universal murmur of applause went around the hall. Beyond the pleasure that each member felt at the certainty that he would get his pay, the generosity of the act, and richness compelled universal approbation. It left an open question as to whether Mr. Toombs will ever get his money, and the venture is a superb gift.

During the reading of the resolution of thanks, the hall was perfectly quiet, and Mr. Toombs, the recipient of the distinguished and unusual honor, sat with his face covered by his hands, and his head bent forward. When the convention rose *en masse* he was visibly affected, and it is said that tears rolled down his face. It was a grand act of public spirit and worthy of General Toombs. It was much better than "going into the treasury with a crow-bar." General Toombs deserves and will receive the thanks of all good people in Georgia for this splendid act.

LEARNING TO TEACH.

A Grand Opportunity for Several Young Men to Get a Good Education.

OFFICE STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER }
ATLANTA, GA., August 20, 1877 }

Editors Constitution: Please allow me space to make a statement.

Dr. Sears, general agent of the trustees of the Peabody fund, has endowed a limited number of scholarships in the State Normal college department of the university of Nashville located at Nashville, Tenn. He tenders, at this time, five of these scholarships to Georgia.

He gives $200 per annum to each appointee, and tuition is furnished by the college free of charge.

Applicants will be expected to declare their intention of teaching at least two years, if opportunity offers, and must be able to stand an examination upon all the branches of study usually taught in a good high school.

Printed questions for examination will be prepared and forwarded to some friend of the undersigned in the county of the applicant, in whose presence the answers must be written out, and to whom the paper containing the written answers must be delivered for transmission to this office.

Persons of both sexes are admitted into the college; but no one is received who is under sixteen or over thirty years of age.

The next scholastic year of the normal school begins the first Wednesday in October next.

The answers to the questions sent out must be in this office by the 20th of next month, at which time choice will be made from among the competitors, and the successful applicants will at once be notified of the result.

Applicants will please send forward their names, state their ages and enclose a certificate of good moral character.

GUSTAVUS J. ORR,
State School Commissioner.

FACT AND RUMOR.

—The citizens' purse for racing at the fair seems to be going right ahead

—It was almost impossible to get standing room in the gallery of the convention yesterday.

—The city was enlivened Monday night by a dozen independent serenades.

—The ordinance offered by Councilman Gray Monday night that all contractors building within the fire limits be compelled to enclose their buildings and materials so as to prevent persons from coming near enough to be injured by falling bricks or other accidents, is a wise measure. It is done in many of the larger cities of the country. Frequently there are narrow escapes from serious injuries to parties walking under scaffolding in Atlanta.

—One of the new flat cars just completed for the street railroad will be put on the track to-night and on its first trip will carry a gay pleasure party.

—The work on the fair grounds is progressing finely; the race track has been put in splendid condition and is ready for the fun we expect to see on it in October.

—There is to be a called meeting of council to consider the subject of the city's sewerage.

—Two trains leave Atlanta on Thursday afternoon for Marietta—2:35 p. m. and 5:20 p. m. Excursion tickets good on either train.

—It may be of interest to the devotees of high art in our city to know that we will have no lack of negro minstrelsy next winter.

—Round trip tickets to the moonlight excursion at Marietta to-morrow night have been put down to seventy-five cents. Everybody should buy one and help the Benevolent home.

—There will be a general consultation of southern railroad freight agents at the Kimball to-day. Nearly all the southern roads will be represented.

—People are forgetful of a score of terrible warnings and rush in front of engines at the Whitehall street crossing with a fool hardiness that is remarkable.

—Work is fast progressing on the First Methodist church. The plastering is almost done.

—Arrangements are now being made to induce the presence of several of the most distinguished men in the country at our state fair.

—Col. Thornton says the Atlanta Nickel is not yet dead.

—There are scores of vagrant negroes who hang idly around the streets all day long and have no visible means of support.

—During the present year $300,000 will be expended on real estate improvements in the very heart of the city. This does not include the greater number of the new buildings which will be erected in the whole city.

—The street cars will wait until the train arrives from Marietta on Thursday night

—The excursion train will arrive in Atlanta at 10:15 o'clock Thursday night.

—In the geological collection room may be seen a large fossil turtle shell, embedded in limestone and snells, and well preserved. It was recently found in the marl beds on the Chattahoochee river, about twenty miles above Fort Gaines, by the geological survey party, and is a valuable specimen of an extinct species of the present turtle. There were also found quantities of the teeth and bones of ancient sharks and other animals in the immense marl beds that are exposed all along river south of Columbus. Specimens of gypsum, in large pieces from the same beds, are also on exhibition.

—The Edgewood people are preparing for more fun.

—A prominent young north Georgia attorney, looking very professional on our streets for three days, was mistaken for a circus agent.

—The reorganization of the German club is talked of.

—The watermelon crop has passed its glory and the dreary, slow decline has set in.

—The ticket agents' excursion on the Air-Line road promises to be a very pleasant affair.

—There are a dozen well known street beggars in the city who should be taken care of by the police.

—By an ordinance passed at the last meeting of council the recorder is empowered to sentence persons to the city chain gang for more than thirty days.

—We would call attention to the sale of government horses by Krouse & Shackelford on September 1, 1877, made by order of Jesse W. Jackson, internal revenue agent. The sale will be positive. Parties in want of good stock will do well to attend the sale.

In Chili is Found

the *Quillaya Saponaria*, from the bark of which the celebrated botanic dentrifice, SOZODONT, derives its preservative and purifying properties. Not only does this sterling article beautify the teeth and prevent their decomposition, it renders the gums healthy and perfumes the breath.

aug21 deod1w&w1t

THE CONVENTION.

Concluded from First Page.

Mr. PIERCE. I ask to be indulged while I submit briefly to the convention these considerations which in my judgment, should influence the vote about to be taken; and I desire to state, as was stated by the gentleman from Greene, [Mr. LEWIS,] that if I can judge myself, I know that the sole and single purpose that leads me is not a regard for the desire of places, a desire for the interest of sections, for the welfare of classes, but it is an anxious concern for the public good. There are two propositions now pending—one introduced in the minority report, offered by the gentleman from Greene, [Mr. LEWIS] and the other the substitute which comes from the gentleman from Wilson [Mr. HOLCOMBE.] The first is plain, simple and easily understood, for he who runs may read it, and is easily executed, for the result of one ballot determines it. It stands by itself, is not complicated with issues that are subordinate to it, equal with it, or superior to it. On the contrary, the proposition of the gentleman from Milton [Mr. HOLCOMBE] is burdened with conditions. It involves the adjustment of the terms of a contract, and, as was foreshadowed by the gentleman from Floyd, it leads to more serious trouble, for it led him to constitute the supreme court the tribunal to settle the litigation that might arise under the contract. I know of no reason why that court should have been selected, unless it was because we have constituted it a court for the correction of errors. The gentleman from Milton [Mr. HOLCOMBE] says that the location of the capital in Atlanta is a matter of economy. I do not propose to discuss that question with him. I do not see it as he does. If it be true that an outlay of $50,000 is needed to put the capitol building at Milledgeville in order, when Atlanta's proposition to erect a capitol as good as the one in Milledgeville is accepted, it will involve a like amount to put it in condition. Whether it be wise, whether it be good or bad economy, for there are both kinds, this is a question which the people alone should determine. I know no better tribunal to refer it to than the tax payers themselves. If gold is needed, let the people who, with daily toil and the sweat of their brows bring it from the field and the furnace, say so, and they will endure the burden. I am not surprised that the gentleman from Fulton [Mr. GARTRELL] has such wide spread reputation as a skilful advocate, for he has to-day shown consummate ability in that peculiar advocacy which makes the worse appear the better cause. He has attempted to blind the convention by a suggestion of a legal difficulty which is not pertinent to the case. The cases are in no wise analogous, and the supreme court of the very state to which he alludes has expressly decided in the volume of reports which I hold in my hand, that separate amendments to the main body of the constitution of Illinois, submitted at the time and ratified, became *eo instanti* parts of the organic law. But again, turning the convention aside from the real issue, he speak a handsome eulogy on his city. I indorse that eulogium, and no one admires the people who could stand in the ashes of their homes and build up a city as solid as the granite on its pavements; as brilliant in its enterprise as the sun which bathes its spires; and as enduring as the body from which that sunlight comes, and no one will more cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of this question, that the capital should come to my city. The gentleman from Milton [Mr. HOLCOMBE] says that one reason why it should be put in the constitution is that it would secure votes for the ratification of the instrument. Sir, does he tell me that his people and the people of Atlanta care more for where the capitol is located, than for the organic law. Sir, for the people of Atlanta, I disclaim the imputation which is sought to be put upon them by their champion. [Applause.] There is a consideration, and that is the safety of the organic law, and I ask you to-day is it wise to hazard the possession of a kingdom to determine who shall have possession of a toy. [Here the hammer fell, and, upon motion, the speakers' time was extended.] I say the paramount issue is the safety of the constitution. That consideration rises above all others and we should regard it and none other. And if it be true that the action which we have taken upon the various departments, the bill of rights, the judiciary, the educational system, the legislative department, are all to excite opposition against us, is it wise for us to add another firebrand to the flames in which our work is to be consumed, especially when it is so easy to separate the issues? I believe that when this constitution goes out to the people, and the friends of Milledgeville, of Macon, of Atlanta, with nothing to antagonize them, are working in union for its ratification; then, and not till then, and only in that way will you secure its ratification by such a majority as it is entitled to receive. (Applause.) One tributary here and there, one rivulet here and there, uniting, shall make the ocean in which triumph shall ride. That consideration is supreme and controling with me. Let us disembarrass the constitution of this question and let these great questions of constitutional law go out to the people for their consideration, and I believe it will be accepted. Are they not more to be valued than jewels in houses and diadems in crowns? When it goes to the people, let these great principles of private liberties and public rights which have been wrung from the crown of power at the very foot of its throne and written in the blood of the bravest men who ever raised lance for freedom. For these grand principles go out like Argyle's lights on Scotland's craigs to summon up his clan, and I believe that the people of Georgia will rally to them and adopt them. Then, whether your capital be upon the mountain-top or its feet washed by the waves on your sea-coast, there will be heard the grand anthem swelling up from every portion of the state proclaiming in joy that Georgia is redeemed.

Mr. WELLS. I propose to ask a plain, simple, common sense question. Who does the capitol of the state belong to? When it was located at Milledgeville, did it belong to Milledgeville, or to the people of Georgia? When it is here to-day, does it belong to Atlanta, or to the people of Georgia? I believe that all will agree with me that it belongs to the state of Georgia. If you or I or any of us were going to erect a building for our benefit we ought to be allowed to say where it should be located; that is all that the people ask now. It is where it should be located. That is the question, and I cannot vote here to deprive the people of Georgia of this great right to say where it shall be located. I think it will be passed by almost a unanimous vote to leave it to the people, and when it is submitted along with the noble proposition of the city of Atlanta, I propose to vote for it to come to Atlanta; but I propose that the people shall not have their right taken from them to say where the capitol shall be. I believe that speeches enough have been made, and that we are ready for action upon the question. I therefore ask for the previous question.

The previous question was seconded and the question ordered on the substitute of Mr. HOLCOMBE, was put to the house and rejected.

The amendment by Mr. LOFTON was agreed to.

Mr. LAWTON. Having been in the chair and not being able to offer the substitute which I had intended to offer if I had had an opportunity, I would like now to send it up and have it read for information.

Mr. MOBLEY. I object.

The objection was then withdrawn, and the substitute offered by Mr LAWTON was read.

The question was then put upon adopting the ordinance as amended, and the motion to adopt was agreed to.

The ordinance is as follows:

Be it ordained by the people of Georgia in convention assembled:

1st. That the question of the location of the capital of this state be kept out of the constitution to be adopted by this convention.

2d. That at the first general election hereafter held for members of the general assembly every voter may endorse on his ballot "Atlanta" or "Milledgeville," and the one of these places receiving the largest number of votes shall be the capital of the state until changed by the same authority, and in the same way that may be provided for the alteration of the constitution that may be adopted by the convention, whether said constitution be ratified or rejected, and that every person entitled to vote for members of the general assembly under the present constitution and laws of this state shall be entitled to vote under this ordinance. And in the event of the rejection of said constitution, should a majority of the votes cast be in favor of Milledgeville, then this provision to operate and take effect as an amendment to the present constitution.

Mr. EDGE chairman Committee on Conventional Expenses, submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The committee appointed to investigate the feasibility of procuring means to meet the expenses of this body, no provided for by the general assembly, and report the same to this convention; and,

Whereas, The committee submitted their report several days since informing the convention that the necessary sum of money could be procured and authorized the president of this convention to secure the funds upon the conditions fixed by the ordinance providing for the same; and

Whereas, General ROBERT TOOMBS, of the county of Wilkes, has accepted the contract upon the conditions provided in said ordinance, now, and is ready to advance the money upon the official authority of the president of the convention,

Therefore, be it ordained by the people of Georgia, in convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same. That this convention accept the tender of General Toombs, and instruct the Hon. Charles J. Jenkins president of the convention, to proceed immediately to issue a sufficient number of bonds at 7 per cent. per annum to run until the close of the first session of the next general assembly or sooner if funds come into the treasury, which can be made available to the amount of one thousand dollars each, as may be necessary to defray the expenses of this body, and deposit the same with the treasurer of the state for disbursement under the authority of the convention.

The convention unanimously adopted the foregoing report and ordinance.

Mr. EDGE, chairman of Committee on Conventional Expenses, submitted the following:

Your committee cannot, at this opportune time, forego the pleasure of giving some public expression of the gratitude of this convention, and the people of Georgia in acknowledging the disinterested liberality, and irrepressible devotion of our distinguished fellow citizen, General ROBERT TOOMBS, to the interest of our beloved state.

Wherefore, Be it resolved, That the thanks of this convention and the people of Georgia, through this convention, be and the same are hereby unanimously tendered Gen. Toombs for this unmistakable evidence of his devotion to the cause of liberty, Truth and Georgia [Long continued applause.]

Upon motion of Mr. MOBLEY, the resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

The convention thereupon adjourned to 8:30 a.m., Wednesday, Augus. 22d, 1877.

[The proceedings preliminary to the discussion of the capital question will appear to-morrow.]

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Rev. William Watkins Hicks has done gone and left Dixie.

—Howard Williams seems to be aching to get back to Columbus.

—The September number of the Acanthus will bloom in a few days.

—Major Snider, of Savannah, is in the city. His health is robustuous.

—Bob. Toombs: "I forgive editors for abusing me, for they know not what they do."

—A negro child was found dead in Columbus the other day. The crime was traced to the mother of the child, who is now in jail.

—The receiver of Monroe county says there are over fifty thousand acres of land in the county of which he has received no return. The Advertiser says he is bestirring himself to force the penalties provided for in such cases.

—The Count Johannes B. Gormanne says he can ask forgiveness for everybody in the world except the man in Paris who sold him a pair of shoes with a tack turned upside down in the sole. The residence of this wretch, if we have not misunderstood the count, is somewhere on the "Bullywards."

—The Forsyth Advertiser gives a summary of the crop prospects in Monroe county: Corn was injured considerably by the drought, which continued from about the middle of June to the same time in July, and in consequence the yield will not be as much as last year. Late corn is better, not having suffered from dry weather. Cotton is very fine, and is perhaps better fruited than for years past. In a ride of ten miles the editor only saw two fields of inferior cotton. It is estimated that much more will be made than last year. The August seasons have been very favorable, and the August crops will be immense. Last year there was little or no August crop.

—The Monroe Advertiser says that, about dark Friday evening, the 17th inst., a negro named Elbert Taylor was killed on the farm of Mr. Thomas D. Dewberry, ten miles from Forsyth, by another negro named Joe Hightower. Elbert was a hand employed on the farm; Joe was a negro who never worked anywhere for any length of time, and at the time of the killing was going to school. He was about twenty years of age, and the deceased was probably twenty-five years old. Elbert's wife had deserted him some weeks previous, and had gone to her father's for the purpose, it is supposed, of living with Joe. On the day mentioned Elbert was returning from the field to the house, and saw Joe with his (Elbert's) wife, sitting on some draw bars near the road. He had a rock in his hand, and threw it at Joe, but missed him. He then went a short distance beyond Joe to get another rock, and the latter went toward him and they locked. After struggling awhile Elbert fell to the ground, and it was noticed that his left arm was cut deeply below the elbow. Had a physician been sent for at once his life could have been saved, but no one was present but negroes, and they did not go for medical help for several hours. Dr. Samuel H. Gray went promptly to the place when sent for, but it was too late, and the negro died. Joe escaped, and has not been captured.

A Frightful Disaster Averted.

MEMPHIS, August 21.—As the steamer Phil Allen was preparing to leave here this evening her safety valve blew off, and the rush of steam and noise caused a stampede among her passengers. Many jumped overboard and others from the boiler deck to the lower deck. Among them was Miss Ella Lapsugh, who was severely injured. No others injured. Had the boat been under way at the time the loss of life would have been frightful, as she was crowded with passengers.

Thankee, Jim I skin Eat Crow, too.

FABYAN HOUSE, N. H., August 21.—To Hon. James G. Blaine, Augusta, Me.: I greatly regret that my inability to accept at present Governor Conner's kind invitation to visit the state of Maine, as it will deprive me of the pleasure of enjoying the hospitalities you have so cordially proffered. R. B. HAYES.

Morton's Restlessness.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Dispatches report Morton restless last night.

Major James Forney, of the marine, has been ordered to his quarters by Colonel Haywood. It is a matter of conjecture, Forney having withheld a parade salute to which the colonel was entitled.

THE Ohio democrats will open the state campaign at Cleveland on the 29th of August Hon. Henry B. Payne having been selected to give the key-note at that point. A meeting at Put-in-Bay, on Friday, of leading Ohio democrats, it was resolved to make the campaign an aggressive one, and it is understood that Senator Thurman, Hon. George H. Pendleton, General Ewing, and other leading democrats will start out on the hustings as soon as Mr. Payne shall have fired off the opening gun.

A Furious Mayor.

Montreal Witness.

Our worthy mayor has not got over his attack of orangephobia. Yesterday morning he received in exchange for currency of the dominion a number of city passenger railway tickets, but on perceiving that they were of the hated orange tint he fell into an alarming rage, much to the surprise of those about him, and after calling the company a pack of "—— orange rascals," and declaring that it was a fresh insult offered to the Roman Catholics of Montreal, asked why they had the impudence to print tickets in orange. Being referred to the president of the company up stairs, that obliging gentleman informed his worship that no insult was intended to himself or his co-religionists by the orange colored tickets, they having been printed indiscriminately in various colors. His worship then condescended to take blue tickets in place of the yellow ones, after which he made his exit in a most dignified manner. It is stated that the president after this little episode immediately destroyed about 20,000 of the wrath-provoking tickets.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

LIST OF CIRCUITS.

Western Circuit	1	Flint Circuit	38
Northern Circuit	11	Coweta Circuit	10
Atlanta Circuit	25	Rome Circuit	21
Southern Circuit	4	Cherokee Circuit	9
Oconee Circuit	6	Augusta Circuit	12
Alban y Circuit	21	Middle Circuit	5
Southwestern Circuit	36	Ocmulgee Circuit	15
Pataula Circuit	13	Eastern Circuit	36
Chattahoochee Circuit	23	Brunswick Circuit	1
Macon Circuit	31		

ATLANTA, GA., August 21, 1877.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

After delivering decisions in cases heretofore argued, the usual order of business was resumed. No 10, Western. Argument continued.

At the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Ely attorney general, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. to-morrow.

WEATHER REPORT, AUG. 21, 1877.

REPORTED BY R. J. REDDING.

FOR THE DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE.

BAROMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.
28 957	28.906	28 898	28 921

THERMOMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	MAX'M	MIN'M
71°	90°	76°	79°	91°	69°

Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun..... 152°

Radiation from the earth during preceding night..... 41°

HYGROMETER.

Per cent of moisture in the air				Evaporation.	Rainfall.
7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	INCHES	INCHES.
73	45	60	59	.	.

ANEMOMETER.

7 A.M.—Wind from the..... South
2 P.M.—Wind from the..... South
9 P.M.—Wind from the..... South East

APPEARANCE OF THE SKY

7 P.M.....Clear
2 A.M.....Fair
9 P.M.....Clear

PROBABILITIES.

(By Telegraph.)

Indications for Wednesday in the South Atlantic States, southeast winds, higher pressure, lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, and local rains, will prevail.

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, }
Atlanta, August 21, 1877. }

Atlanta Money Market

GOLD—
Buying.....104 | Selling.....105
EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par | Selling.....¼ prem
BONDS—

Georgia 6s	99@101	Atlanta City 8s	95 @100
Georg